PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,338—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888.

JUNE 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent commodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th "
† ASSAM	3035	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D.Worcester	24th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	31st "
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3035	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

‖ The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 40 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, net 198 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by testimonials from candidates for the Office of Assistant Conservator of the Port will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Candidates must possess a certificate of competency of not lower grade than ordinary Master in the Mercantile Marine, and the appointment will be made on probation, confirmation being contingent on the Officer qualifying within reasonable time as Examiner in Navigation in the Board of Examiners and also in a colloquial knowledge in the Vernacular languages.

Salary, Rs. 300 per mensem rising (only after fully approved service) by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 400.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, Port Office, 16th June, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged, 155 pages, large 8 vo., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDU RANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMS.

KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS FOR INVALIDS FOR OFFICE USE.

EACH set comprises BATTERY, BELL, 40 feet Silk covered Wire and Pear Push in a Polished Mahogany Case. They are most substantially made, very ornamental, and not liable to get out of order.

Price per set, Rs. 30.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12 per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0 "

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked, and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first of July next, the present rate of two pies per maund per mile for Luggage of Passengers in excess of the quantity allowed free will be reduced to one and a half pies per maund per mile.

The quantity allowed free will remain as at present, namely :—

For each Passenger { First Class.....One maund and twenty seers. / Second Class ..Thirty seers. / Third Class .....Ten seers.

Children of more than three and less than twelve years of age who travel at half fares are allowed half the quantities named above. No Luggage is allowed free for Children of less than three years of age who travel free.

All the rules as to free and excess Luggage remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-second of May, 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RHINE MOSELLE'S WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles.....Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half bottles. ,, 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles .....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles .....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 25 0 } cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.

A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.

A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COMING MONSOON.

WE beg to announce the ARRIVAL of our MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c., as under :—

Regulation Cavalry Cloaks in accordance with War Office General Order No. 28, the Seams SEWN and TAPED.

Fawn, Blue, and Brown Twill Chesterfields, Velvet Collars, Superior Article, Warranted Waterproof.

White Reversible Coats, Waterproof Sheeting, Gig Aprons (Black Lined Tartans) Ground Sheets.

Regulation Waterproof Wolseley Valise (Valise and Bed combined).

OFFICERS' CAMPAIGNING BAGS, DRAB DRIVING APRONS

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

The Battenberg Reversible Mantle, with Hood, and Registered Arm hole, very stylish, in Black, Blue, Grey, and Checks.

The Marchioness Inverness Cape with Pockets, a thoroughly Waterproof, and very stylish Garment, in the above shades and neat checks.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK & ALPACCA UMBRELLAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ...	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4 0 to	7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15 8 to	22	0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Masters Jewels ... ... Rs. 12 8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master Jewels. ... ... from Rs. 85 0 to Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HAMILTON & CO.

Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVERWARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases ... .from Rs.	30 to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases ... ... ,, ,,	63 to ,, 115
Silver Card Cases ... ... ,, ,,	42 to ,, 63
Silver Tobacco Boxes... ... ... ,, ,,	50 to ,, 54
Silver Snuff Boxes ... ...each ,,	27
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes ... ... ,,	36 to ,, 51
Silver Match Boxes ... ...from ,,	9 to ,, 22
Silver Box with Comb ... ... ,,	16
Silver Box with Finger Diary ... ... ,,	16
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined ,,	36
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes ... ...each ,,	35
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes... ...each ,,	13
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ... ,,	100

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
(as performed 15 months ago).
One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.
DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES with Lime-light effects.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.—A smart and thorough reliable COMPOUNDER for an Up-country Station. He must write a good hand, willing to assist in the books, and make himself generally useful. Address stating salary required, copies of testimonials by letter only, to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN as PROFESSOR in the Agra College and SUPERINTENDENT of the Ward's Institute. In the College he will be required to teach the courses prescribed by the Calcutta University either in Philosophy and History, or English and History. He will have to live at the Institute, the whole management of which will be in his hands. Salary, Rs. 400 a month, with house, horse allowance, &c. A Bachelor will be preferred.
Apply to the COMMISSIONER, Agra Division, Agra.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order.
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 16 per share for the year ending 31st March, 1888 has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 9th July, 1888, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th June, 1888.
By Order of the Board,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhowmagree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
☞ Under special arrangement the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Malpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The pricesare exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.
Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.
White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.
The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.
The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.
The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicajee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the part called or known by the name of Dussonady, otherwise called Vanka Mohoa, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 223, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 14, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kurse Jee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohia aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 470 of 1885.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGGONNATH Rowjee, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Juggonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Pursootum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the part of Bachoobai, daughter of Janardan Abhajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere.
These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....	per 1,000	Rs. 30 per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS.....	„	„ 35 „	„ 4-0
ROYALS	„	„ 40 „	„ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACES.
AUGUST 14TH, 16TH, AND 18TH 1888.

COPIES of PROSPECTUS can be had on application to
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Sky Races, Ahmednagar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, offers for the purchase of about 609 tons of old scrap iron and steel now lying in lots in the Stores Yard, Parel, where same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500.
Payment must be made before delivery, and all lots purchased must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD CAST-IRON FIRE BARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of Old Cast-Iron Fire Bars now lying at Wart Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats, to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf.
Payment must be made before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.
The whole quantity of old cast-iron fire bars must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1888.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes,
because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

HE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra ..... Rs.	54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ..... „	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... „	60 0	„ 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 15 0
Oelsheimer ..... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner ..... „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilon ..... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ..... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg ..... „	26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer ..... „	25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner ..... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger ..... „	35 0	„ ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ..... Rs.	20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ „ ..... „	22 0	...
Superior „ „ ..... „	26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port ..... „	30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port..... „	36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... „	42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands ..... Rs.	13 0	Rs. 16 0
Medoc ..... „	10 8	...
Les Canonne ..... „	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... „	16 0	...
Chateau Leoville ..... „	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe ..... „	21 0	...
From MUNNERY & FILS.		
Haut Canon ..... „	15 0	...
Margaux Medoc ..... „	17 0	...
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre ..... „	16 0	...
From FRANZ SCHARVER.		
Carlowitz ..... Rs.	13 0	„ 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label ..... Rs.	...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar ..... „	12 0	„ 14
Chateau Larose ..... „	20 0	„ ...
Chateau Mouton ..... „	32 0	34 0
Haut Sauterne ..... „	31 0	29 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroo's *** ..... „	18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... Rs.	21 0	...
A. Dolignon Fils & Co. ..... „	23 0	...
Cognac, (gold labels, Blue capsules ... „	30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ..... „	35 0	...
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy *** „	37 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin ..... „	28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ..... Rs.	24 8	...
Stone „ „ ..... „	22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend ..... „	18 0	...
BEER.	Per dos. pts	
Bavarian Beer	6 0	...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ..... Rs.	6 0	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... „	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... „	6 4	„ 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera ..... „	14 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth ..... Rs.	15 0	...
Italian do. Finest ..... „	18 0	...
Finest Kummel ..... „	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... „	63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 2) to 3½	0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest		per 1 lb. tin 1 0
From BUHS, BARNEWITZ & Co.,	WOLFENBUTTEL.	
	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus ..... Rs.	...	Rs. ...
Jelery ..... „	...	„ 9 10
French Beans ..... „	...	„ ...
Peas for Soup ..... „	...	„ 0 10
Young Carrots ..... „	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water ..... „	...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms ..... „	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage ..... „	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages ..... „	...	„ 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
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NOTICES.

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WANTED.—For the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, Ajmere, a really good TRADESMAN. Applications, stating wages expected, and enclosing copies of certificates to be sent to
A. CLOSE,
Secretary.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised."
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.
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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Thacker and Company, 5 p.m.
Graduates' Association, Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Busreh ; and Bulimba (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sahara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Clyde entered, and the s.s. Cedar Branch and Chilian left, the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee, at 12-30, to-morrow.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Service will be held on board the s. s. Merton Hall, now lying in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following were additional passengers by yesterday's mail :—For London.—Messrs. Prest, Fraser, Ward, J. Green, and T. H. Sealy. For Brindisi.—Lieut. R. McGildowney. For Marseilles.—Mr. E. G. H. Laughton and Dr. R. C. Gordon Dill.

GAMBLERS.—Dalla Suckoo and Abdoola Din Mahomed were yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming with cards and money in a public place at Khoja Street, on Monday last. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were fined Rs. 5 each.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Rahimtoola, living in Tindal Street, reported to the police that on Sunday night last his room was entered and his waistcoat stolen. In the pocket of the waistcoat were a gold lever watch by John Jones and a gold Albert chain attached, valued Rs. 190, a currency note for Rs. 100, another for Rs. 5, and Rs. 29 in cash, the whole amounting to Rs. 435.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Dongree Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged 12 years, named Curreem Laljee, the son of Laljee Dhunjee, a dealer in parched grain, living at Nistanpada. Deceased, whilst bathing in a well in the compound of the Aspispas Durga, on Monday last, was drowned, being unable to swim. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

DEATH BY EPILEPSY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Jail Road, touching the death of Bhagi, woman, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of a cart-driver, and was subject to fits, and was often unconscious for three or four hours at a time. On Monday she was attacked with one of these fits, and remained unconscious up to the time of her death, which took place on the same day. A verdict that death was caused by epilepsy was returned.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—The managing committee of the Instituto Luso-Indiano express their heartfelt thanks, among other donors, to Mr. Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, Consul for Portugal, and to Mr. D. J. S. Menezes, the Vice-President of the Bhusawul Municipality, for their handsome donation of Rs. 100 each towards the abovenamed institution, and will accept with gratitude whatever donation may be sent to the care of the Honorary Secretary, Luso-Indian Institute, Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.—Monday was the opening night of the company, consisting of half a dozen talented artistes, which gave a composite of three distinct entertainments. The first part consisted of the "miniature minstrel party" in their songs, dances, and eccentricities, Mrs. Durand skilfully acting as the pianist. The second part was that of the stilt clown with his clever antics, the Turkish juggler, the "triple-headed wonder," the animated skeleton, the *nautch* girl, and the magic Turk. The third part was entitled the fairy burlesque "Beauty and the Beast," with appropriate vocal and instrumental music. A transformation scene entitled the "Palace of Dew Drops" terminated the entertainment. The company have made arrangements for giving a special afternoon performance for schools and families on Saturday.

SAD DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ameenabee, aged 15 years. Deceased was the unmarried daughter of one Munson Ali, an engineer on board a steamer, and lived with her mother, Ashabai, in Hoozria Street. It appears the mother cooked some *savia* in water, added some sugar to it at 10 a. m., on Monday, and she and three of her children partook of it. The deceased was asleep when the food was prepared, as she had been kept awake during the previous night by a pain in her neck. The mother placed some of the *savia* in a saucer and mixed some arsenic, weighing about half a tola, with it, and placed the saucer on the topmost of three shelves against the wall for the purpose of poisoning rats. After putting the saucer on the shelf she fell asleep. The mother awoke about 3 p.m. and saw deceased sitting on a chair. She seemed to be quite well until 5 p.m., when she became ill. The mother asked deceased what was the matter with her, when she said she had eaten the *savia* which was left on the shelf, thinking it was her share of what was cooked. The mother then became alarmed, and sent for doctors Gopal and Gomes, who ordered the woman to be sent to the hospital at once. She was removed to hospital, where she died about midnight. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

CRICKET SEASON, 1888.

Saturday	June 30,	Hindu C. C.	*vs.*	Y. M. C. A.
,,	July 7,	do.	,,	G. I. P. Ry. C.C.
,,	,, 14,	do.	,,	Y. M. C. A.
,,	,, 21,	do.	,,	Bombay Gym.
,,	,, 28,	do.	,,	Volunteer C. C.
Sunday	August 12,	do.	,,	Elphinstone C. C.
Saturday	Sept. 1,	do.	,,	Bombay Gym.
Monday	,, 17,	do.	,,	Volunteer C.C.
Saturday	,, 22,	do.	,,	G. I. P. Ry. C.C.
Sunday	,, 30,	do.	,,	Elphinstone C.C.
Not yet fixed		do.	,,	Poona Gymkhana.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The order of holding these examinations of our University is a little inconvenient to the students who are mainly concerned in this matter. About two years ago a representation was made showing the inconvenience, stating the grievances, and putting forward some suggestions by the students of the Gujerat College. There were some seventy signatures. For nearly a year hopes were held out that the matter was under consideration. However, nothing was heard of it, and no result has ever been put before the public. Let it be mentioned that this inconvenience is with respect to the dates of holding the Previous examination and the First B. A. examination on the same day. The University authorities, *i. e.*, the Syndicate and the Senate, are requested to look into the matter and to remove the inconvenience.

AN ANXIOUS CANDIDATE.

Ahmedabad, June 15.

THE Government of India are now considering whether the policy of giving loans for what are known as local works may not be further developed. Entire control of these loans and advances, it is reported, will probably be entrusted to the local governments, who will be allowed to open a loan account with the Imperial Government, paying the latter 4 per cent. on all advances credited to them. The Government of India's interference will be limited to careful examination of outstanding advances in each Province, to prevent them becoming excessive.

POSTAL administration abounds in anomalies but surely few of them can be more absurd than that to which the Postmaster-General has just drawn attention. When you send a package by parcel post to a foreign country or to certain specified British colonies you must not enclose a letter on pain of the detention of the packet or of subjecting your correspondent to a fine. The absurdity of the restriction is increased by the fact that it does not extend to all our colonies. Foreign countries have, of course, a perfect right to make what regulations they please in such matters ; but to the unofficial mind it would seem desirable that at least an identical rule should apply to the whole of the colonies. In the case of other countries the restriction is vexatious, in that of the colonies it is stupid. The International Postal Union is an institution which has done some very useful work, and it ought not to be impossible with its aid for so illogical a regulation to be abolished.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, second presidency magistrate, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Bhikaji Govind Gowker and nine others, was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, at the Bombay High Court, yesterday. On the 18th February last, Mr. Ryan convicted the appellants of defaming a Hindu woman, named Cowbai, and sentenced the first two to pay a fine of Rs. 40, and the rest Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment ; and in the event of the payment of the fines, the magistrate ordered Rs. 200 to be paid to Cowbai as compensation. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the appellants.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, had remarked that the first question he had to consider was whether the imputation contained in the letter, dated 11th August, 1887, purporting to be signed by the first two accused and delivered by them to Rowjee Ganesh Gykur, the head of the *panch* of the caste, referred to the complainant, Cowbai. The imputations were in effect that Sonoo and Gungajee, Cowbai's father's cousins, were excommunicated from the caste on the 21st May on account of adultery with the complainant. It would be seen from the record that, following upon this was a letter, dated 21st September, purporting to be signed by the accused No. 3 to 10, addressed to the father of the complainant, which specifically alleged that an act of adultery was committed by Sonoo and Gungajee with the complainant on the afternoon of the 11th May, 1887, in Sonoo's room. At a caste meeting convened by Rowjee Ganesh, apparently as head of the caste, both these letters were read, and their authorship was established. All the accused were present, and the accusations in the two letters having been treated as one, they were asked to substantiate their allegations. They replied that they had proof, but refused to produce it. As a consequence, Rowjee said that the *panch* made enquiry, and had come to the conclusion that the accusations were unfounded, and the parties aggrieved were referred to the Police Court. A resolution to that effect was reduced to writing, and signed by forty of the persons present. It was pleaded on behalf of the accused that they were protected by exceptions 7, 8, and 9 of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and witnesses were called to prove the truth of the accusations. The story told by these witnesses was contradictory in material particulars, and was so grossly improbable on the face of it that the magistrate could come to no other conclusion than that it had been concocted for the occasion. Holding the imputations to be false in fact, he had to consider whether there were any circumstances in law which should entitle the communications made by the first two accused to Rowjee Ganesh as patel of the caste, and by the accused Nos. 3 to 10 to Cowbai's father, as privileged. He thought that this would be so if they were made *bona fide* in the performance of what the accused believed to be a social or moral duty imposed upon them by the obligations of caste or religion. In considering the question of *bona fides*, the magistrate said he had to determine whether the accused had good reason, after due care and attention, to believe that the allegations affecting Cowbai were true. Admitting that they received the information which the witnesses stated they gave them as to the alleged adultery, that in no way justified them in accepting haphazard the assertion of persons who were clearly inimical to Cowbai and her family, and in making the very serious charges contained in their letters. Their conduct in relation to the caste meeting assembled to enquire into the truth of these accusations, and their subsequent attempts to induce a faction, raised by them, to sign a resolution to the contrary of that arrived at by the caste meeting betrayed a degree of *animus* which, in the opinion of the magistrate, disentitled them to any protection. Cowbai had had no alternative but to seek redress from the court. Mr. Ryan thought that it would be sufficient to inflict a fine on each of the accused, and out of the amount recovered to award the complainant a sum sufficient to compensate her for the costs of the prosecution.

Their lordships, in giving their decision on the appeal, held that the letter of the 11th August, 1887, written by the first two accused to the members of the caste, contained no imputation whatever against the complainant, Cowbai. It charged two men, named Sonoo and Ladu, with improper conduct ; and it must have been on some information other than that contained in the letter that the accused persons, who were the head men of the caste, issued the notice of 24th September, 1887, to the complainant's father, intimating that a complaint had been received by the caste that his daughter Cowbai had committed adultery with Sonoo, and that he should therefore appear before the caste to clear her character, and that he should bring his daughter with him. The notice contained no imputation by the persons who signed it against Cowbai's character. It was clearly issued in good faith on information received by those persons with a view to holding such an enquiry as it was apparently competent to the caste to make. It could not therefore any more than the letter of the 11th August, 1887, furnish the basis of a charge of defamation. Their lordship's accordingly reversed the conviction and sentences recorded in the case, and directed that the fines, if paid, should be refunded to the accused. The order for compensation to the complainant was also reversed.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, 5-30 p.m.
Thacker and Company, 5 p.m.
,, 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 23.—Gymkhana Cricket.
,, 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
,, 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
,, 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
,, 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
,, 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
,, 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
,, 24.—Bangalore Races.
,, 26.—Bangalore Races.
,, 28.—Bangalore Races.
,, 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
,, 9.—Poona Sky Races
,, 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
,, 20.—Poona Races.
,, 22.—Poona Races.
,, 25.—Poona Races.
,, 27.—Poona Races.
,, 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

A VISIT TO M. PASTEUR.

MRS. PRIESTLEY contributes to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* an interesting article on M. Pasteur and his researches. Describing a visit to his "workshops of disease," she says :—

In visiting these workshops of disease there is little to be seen on the surface. Here, in the Rue d'Ulme, students and professors from far and near are silently and deeply studying the *modus vivendi* of these microbes by means of microscopes of great magnifying power, and by intricate biological methods. Some are engaged in the dissecting room, others in transplanting the germs of disease from the dead animal to the *bouillon* or nutrient jellies in which they are expected to live. Along corridors and in sundry corners are mysterious cupboards, dark and heated, where the germs of consumption and many other diseases affecting animals as well as man are kept growing on the material and at the temperature best suited to their existence. Yet there is no confusion of diseases. Each special disease is confined within its own assigned limits, imprisoned in a tube behind a stopper of cotton-wool, through which the air may pass to the microbe, but through which the microbe cannot break away.

MICROBES OF CHICKEN CHOLERA.

From this curious collection one may venture to lift a quaintly shaped glass, protected from contamination by foreign germs by the usual cotton-wool stopper.

It is dated and labelled "Cholera des poules." There is only a little cloudy mixture to be seen ; it is nothing to look at, yet it is filled with life and life-history. A few hours ago the glass contained an infusion of chicken-broth perfectly transparent and clear. This was simply inoculated—pricked, as it were—with the blood of a rabbit that had died shortly before of the disease, and behold the living microbe multiplies and thrives on this artificial soil till it becomes filled and clouded with its presence. But it will only live in the *bouillon* so long as it can find enough of the particular element which gives it nourishment ; when that comes to an end it will die and fall to the bottom. In the blood of the animal, however, the microbe can maintain its existence for years without any diminution of virulence, if it is drawn into a glass tube and hermetically sealed at both ends by a flame. Not far off, two assistants are studying under a microscope the blood of a rabbit which has died of this disease. They see the corpuscles of the blood, and in the spaces between them minute dot-like bodies, slightly constricted in the middle ; these are the objects of their research —the microbes of chicken cholera.

THE PERIOD OF INCUBATION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

In all Pasteur's experiments the great object aimed at was to find a means of rendering the period of incubation a certainty. In the natural condition of things nothing is more uncertain than the incubation period of rabies in dogs or hydrophobia in man :—

The world is full of traditions about the disease developing months or years after the bite. Pasteur soon found that there was no definite period of incubation where the saliva of the mad dog entered the venous system in the ordinary way. If a large dose of the poison entered, the incubation would be short ; if a small quantity entered, it might become localized at the seat of inoculation and wither away, or it might, on a more favourable soil, slowly and surely work its way and develop into madness months later. How to produce artificial certainty out of natural uncertainty was the difficulty ; and this at last he overcame. By inoculating rabbits directly into the brain with the spinal marrow of an ordinary mad dog, he found the disease was generally fatal on the fifteenth day. But if another rabbit were inoculated from that, a third from the second, and so on, the period of incubation would gradually diminish with the increasing virulence of the poison. When the number of passages reached the twenty-fifth rabbit, the period of incubation was shortened down to eight days, and remained at that for the next twenty-five passages, when it was further reduced to seven days. At the ninetieth passage the maximum of virulence was attained with the corresponding incubation of seven days, and with a certainty which could be rendered absolute, by preserving the rabbits in perfect health, and by taking them at a uniform age, that of six months.

M. PASTEUR'S METHOD.

In the year 1885, early in July, the exciting moment arrived when Pasteur was to try his prophylaxis for the first time on a human being :—

When sitting in his private room, which overlooks the avenue leading up to his laboratory in the Rue d'Ulm, three peasants who had travelled all the way from Alsace suddenly presented themselves before him. One, Theodore Vone, had been bitten on the arm by his own dog, which was mad. The other was a boy, Joseph Meister, nine years old, who had been bitten by the same dog in fourteen different places in the hands, legs and thighs. The third person belonging to this group of pioneers was the mother of the boy, boy, and had not been bitten. The faith was perfect, simple, and reasonable. Pasteur could save dogs, why could he not therefore save human beings ? There was no reason known to science why the method should not be equally well applied to human beings. Medical friends were quickly summoned to consider the case, and all agreed that the man was in no danger, his wounds being only contused, therefore he might go home ; but the boy was most certainly doomed to die from hydrophobia. The mother urged her entreaties, and Pasteur, not without deep emotion, directed the operations of Drs. Granchers and Vulpian.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The scene of M. Pasteur's operations afterwards changed to the Rue Vauquelin, where temporary buildings have been placed at the disposal of M. Pasteur by a never-failing grant from the Government.

Instead of the *savant's* little private den in the Rue d'Ulm, a series of apartments are devoted to the use of the men, women, and children who come streaming in every day from ten o'clock till one to be inoculated. Here nothing is asked, every thing is given, even to the most generous and kind attention. In summer a basket of cherries is always available for children who are terrified and cry. In winter a good deal is done with bonbons. In the surgery the wounds are daily dressed by able assistants. The care taken and methods adopted are most interesting to watch ; for everything is done with mathematical precision and minute attention to detail. In the first place, it is necessary for the patients to bring a letter from a doctor or veterinary surgeon certifying that the dog which bit them was really mad. Their wounds are then examined, and if only contused and the skin not broken, they are sent home without treatment. Those who have been bitten through the skin have their names registered in a book, with dates and full particulars. New comers are placed in the foreground by the assistant, whose duty it is to classify them according to the series. He keeps a list of the names, and calls them out in the proper order of their turn. In the middle of a large hall the physician in charge sits behind a screen, and beside him stands an assistant in front of a high table, on which lies a tray containing the series of wine-glasses, all half filled with the grey looking fluid, ready for inoculation. These glasses are each covered with filter-paper, to protect the fluid from the bacteria floating in the air, and each one is labelled with the date of the marrow. This assistant has also a check-list of the names called out. When all is prepared, and the first name is called out, the patient presents himself before the doctor with that part of his side bared which is ready for the prick. The doctor first rubs over the skin a disinfectant, and then, taking up a fold between his finger and thumb, presses in the needle of the Pravaz syringe which has been handed to him by the assistant. Two syringes are all that are used, except in cases with a special history. The needle is sterilized every time it is used by being passed first over the flame of a spirit-lamp, then pushed through the filter-paper into the fluid, and finally dipped into a little vessel of boiling oil. It is *de rigueur* to begin always with the weakest virus, and work gradually up to the groups requiring the strongest, so that no one by any chance gets the smallest fraction of a stronger virus than he is previously prepared for. Those persons requiring the intensive treatment have to come again in the afternoon. Since the double or intensive treatment was first used in the case of the wolf-bitten Russians, Pasteur has made it still more rapid for extremely severe cases, and with perfect success. As soon as the patients have dispersed to their respective homes, the scene immediately changes ; for the assistants and employes at once begin their preparations for the morrow. One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted. All cast-off bandages and virulent material are thrown into a tub of sulphate of copper and neutralized directly. All instruments are cleaned, disinfected and sterilized at every stage.

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head how cured at your homes. Price 6 annas, Address Dr. Nicholson, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

A GENERAL Officer writes to the *Admiralty* and *Horse Guards Gazette* on the Native Army of Madras as follows :—

Although it is, I fear, a subject which will not draw the attention of the British public in England, the writing of your correspondents, "Madras Subalterns," undoubtedly tend to show that much requires to be done in the "Benhted Presidency." The occupation of Upper Burmah has increased the strain on the working capacity of the Madras Army, and if the Government intends to utilise that Army in holding the recently required territory, the sooner that force is made thoroughly efficient the better. There is one point in the letter signed "Another Madras Subaltern" which is deserving of the strictest attention, *i.e.*, the training of young officers. From my own experience and long connection with the Army in question, I can testify to the fact that neither the young British officer nor the recently appointed jemadar receives that training which he "as an officers merits." This is only too true. Let men of experience think, and see what the result must be if young men, accustomed to strict discipline in European regiments, are left to themselves to pass their examinations in the language of the country, drill, and discipline, etc., on appointment to a native regiment. Half their time is waisted on joining ! Why ? Because there is no one to look after them. I am aware that it is the duty of the Commandant to supervise the work done by these candidates, and to report accordingly to headquarters. But is it expected that any good results can be obtained from such a system ? Take for example any ordinary case where a young subaltern joins the native Army as a probationer, and draw the picture of his life as compared with the life in a British regiment. He joins the native regiment to which he has been posted, and finds that there is one other "probationer" to keep him company ; but in all probability that young gentleman has passed his language examinations, and is doing—what ? Nothing ! The new comer finds himself free as to choice of quarters, so long as he lives moderately near the regimental lines. He can live in a house large enough for a family alone if he chooses to do so. His thoughts then turn upon that long-coveted possession—a crock, and it is amusing to see the majority of young men now-a-days picking and choosing a horse from among the many that are posted up in the messes and local "club" as being "for sale." The advent of two or three probationers invariably brings many cheap but "well-known" horses to the notice-board at the club, and the "griffen," finding himself in reality "an owner," spends his time in riding the lately-acquired crock both morning and evening. During the day he may be seen strolling to and fro between the stable and his "long-arm-chair." He is heard shouting for "pegs," and may be seen, mounted, at the band-stand in the twilight. In short, anything but the *Munshi* is uppermost in his mind. And why ? I say again, because there is no one to look after him. It appears to me that the only remedy for this can be found by the Government organising a class for the proper training and instruction of young officers, both European and native, the European officers, of course, being kept entirely separate during the course. For an outline I would urge that such an institution should be started at once for the training of young officers on the following lines :—A large and commodious building, standing in extensive grounds, should be rented by Government, and should be capable of affording accommodation to at least twenty officers. The native officers would, of course, live in the bazaars or where they pleased. The college should be placed in the hands of a thoroughly efficient officer—a Captain in the Staff corps—who should be selected for the appointment. He should have attached to him, as his staff, a subaltern officer of not less than six years' standing, to assist in the training in musketry only, but capable of superintending the work of instruction in interior economy of native corps and drill of a battalion ; a thoroughly competent *Munshi* to instruct in Hindustani, for which purpose all the young officers going through the class should attend in classes ; a thoroughly efficient European non-commissioned officer to instruct them in riding, for which purpose six horses should be kept at the college. The Commandant should be himself the chief instructor in languages, interior economy, drill, and duties connected with the Staff corps. The entire course should last six months; at the end of which time an examination should be held, and the board of examiners thus constructed : President, the Deputy Adjutant-General or the Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, assisted by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, the examiner in Hindustani, and an officer specially selected from the Staff corps. Officers passing out of the college should receive certificates signed by the president of the board, and countersigned by the officer commanding the college. When I say that the cost of maintaining such a college would not exceed 1, 200 rupees a month, the Government could find no possible objection to such a scheme, and the sooner it is started the better.

COLONEL WODEHOUSE AND KATHIAWAR.

REPRESENTATIVES of the following States :—Junnagadh, Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Vankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Limdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Jaffrabad, Talukas Lakhtar, Saila Chuda-Wala, Jasdan, Manawadar, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Malia, Kotda, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, and Gidad, waited upon Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent of Kathiawar, on the 14th instant, and read a communication to the following effect :—

"SIR,—As you, Sir, are about very shortly to sever your connection with this Province we, the Chiefs of Kathiawar are desirous of giving expression in some befitting manner to that feeling of high regard and esteem which we entertain for you owing to the kindness and friendship you have shown to us during your tenure of office as Acting Political Agent for two years, and to the interest you have evinced in supporting our efforts to show our devotion and attachment to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the auspicious occasion of her Jubilee. The assistance which you so kindly rendered us by your advice from the first conception of the idea as to the way in which the Jubilee should be commemorated in this Province of Sourastra to its actual close, as well as the fact of your subsequently proceeding to England as Political Officer in charge of the Kathiawar Deputation for presentation of our address to her Most Gracious Majesty will always be appreciated and gratefully remembered by us. We consider that the best manner of giving expression to our appreciation and remembrance of these marks of your kindness and friendship is to place a portrait of you in the Jubilee Museum Hall with which your name is so closely associated." The representatives also asked his acceptance of a valedictory address.

Colonel Wodehouse replied, thanking the Chiefs of Kathiawar for the kind wishes expressed by them through their representatives, and stating that he would be much gratified if his portrait were placed in the Jubilee Museum Hall as a permanent record of his connection with the Province and its Chiefs. The rules of the service, however, preclude his accepting a valedictory address. In this matter, therefore, he regretted that he was unable to comply with their desire.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ORDERLY DISORDER.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* says :—

The undergraduate mutiny in the Madras Christian College is not so much remarkable in itself—for undergraduates in the soberest of societies are liable to get wind in their heads—as it is for the extraordinary comments the incident has called forth from public instructors who ought to know better. If one proposition more than another even in this "so-called nineteenth century," might have been thought to be safe from challenge, it is the proposition that persons *in statu pupillari* are bound to obey the authorities of their school or college, and that an organized combination on their part to dictate terms to their masters on any subject whatsoever is mutiny pure and simple, the proper punishment for which is summary expulsion. It appears, however, that in various quarters this doctrine is by no means regarded as indisputable. The *Mahratta*, for example, itself a quasi-educational paper, oddly enough considers that a good deal turns upon the question whether the proceedings of the mutinous students are carried on in proper parliamentary form. In the Madras case the proceedings were correct, and the "serenity of mind of the young chairman" was remarkable ; the conduct of the undergraduates consequently evokes the "admiration" of the writer. Manifestly if the students of the Fergusson College ever combine to rebel and set their college authorities at defiance, they would be well advised to have a Palgrave's "Chairman's Guide" at hand, and see that the resolutions and amendments are duly seconded and put in proper order, and then possibly the altogether subsidiary and subordinate question whether preceptors are to govern their pupils or the pupils are to lay down the law for their preceptors, will be be amicably adjusted.

TO DEAF PERSONS ! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

A. N.-W. P. DIVORCE CASE.

At Allahabad on Saturday the case of Colley *vs.* Colley and Merry came before the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justice Broadhurst and Costic Mahomod. It was a suit for a divorce which was referred to the High Court for confirmation of the decree passed by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The petitioner was Canteen Sergeant Earnest Augustus Colley, of the 17th Lancers, Lucknow, who prayed for a divorce on the grounds of his wife's adultery with two co-respondents, Sergeant-Major William Merry and Troop Sergeant Holland Turton of the same regiment. The petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent, Elizabeth Ann Culley *nee* Andrews, in September 1883, at Christ's Church, Mhow, and had had a daughter since deceased. In October, 1886, she left her home during the petitioner's temporary absence on duty, leaving an explanation of her doing so, which contained an admission of her adultery with Merry. He found her at Bareilly a few days afterwards passing herself off as a widow under the assumed name of Mrs. Howard. He then condoned the offence on the express condition that the respondent never spoke again to either of the two men, Merry and Turton. In June, 1887, he found his wife and Merry at his quarters under such circumstances as convinced him that adultery had on that occasion been committed, and though denying it they both begged his forgiveness promising not to see each other again. In consideration partly of his wife's youth he forgave her again. On the 18th October, she broke her promises, and again on the 26th October. Since the 26th October the respondent and Merry had been seen frequently together. While praying for a divorce, he also prayed for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000 from Merry, to be applied for the benefit of the respondent in any way the Court might direct. A decree for dissolution of marriage and damages as above was passed subject to confirmation by the High Court.

A decree *nisi* was given, and the 2nd of June was the day fixed for the hearing of the case here. On that date an order was passed that the matter should stand over for 14 days to enable the parties to put in an appearance in person or by pleader.

On Saturday last Pundit Sunder Lal appeared on behalf both of the petitioner and the respondent, and asked the Court not to make the order of the lower Court absolute as the parties had come to an understanding, and the petitioner and respondent were again living together as man and wife.

The Chief Justice delivered a somewhat long judgment in the matter, stating he would have had no difficulty as to the course to be pursued had it not been for a doubt of one of his learnd brother Judges on the Bench. In his opinion they should deal with this as with all other cases between private litigrants, and the Court should not go out of its way and uninvited to press a decree without any motion being made in Court. Here the two parties who were the persons most interested—namely, the husband and wife—asked the Court by holding its hand not to dissolve the marriage which they were willing should continue. His lordship could not understand why they should be in a worse position by appearing before the Court with such a request than they would have been had they gone and cohabited after the passing of the decree *nisi*, and had brought that fact to the notice of the Court. The decree *nisi* did not dissolve the marriage until the rule was made absolute. Indeed until the time had elapsed for appeal to the Privy Council the parties continued to be for all purposes man and wife. If a petitioner or a respondent in the case, before the marriage had been actually dissolved, should marry, he or she would be liable to a conviction for bigamy. Should they come together after the decree *nisi* and cohabit before the marriage was so actually dissolved, the petitioner in that case by cohabiting with the respondent would condone the adultery which was in the present case. In his lordship's opinion the only order they could pass now was that the Court do not confirm the decree *nisi* of the 21st December against these parties.

The other Justices concurred, and Mr. Justice Mahmood after stating his reasons for the difficulties that had been raised in his mind as to the correct interpretation of the law on those points, he concluded by saying that he was not prepared to dissent from his lordship's ruling, and agreed that the decree *nisi* be not confirmed.—*Pioneer.*

ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

THE *Kathiawar Times* says :—The Malia Miana outlaw Maneck Isa Samat, one of the most dangerous and daring of *barvatiahs*, and one who took the chief part in the Tonga Mail robbery, escaped from the Jail at Wankaner at 9 p.m., on the 12th instant. The accused was under trial. He escaped by breaking open the roof. He made a hole in it of a foot in length and a little less in breadth, and tying both ends of his *pacheri* (scarf) to the rafters reached the hole, and jumped through it on the surrounding walls from where he flung himself on the ground and escaped. A police naik was saying his prayers when the accused escaped, and hearing the noise he at once raised an alarm, and some police men at once followed in search of the man. This intimation having reached Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao N. Laud, Administrator of the Wankaner State, he visited the jail and the Police Superintendent soon after followed with mounted police. Torches were lit and search for the prisoner made in all directions. The man who had mounted guard when the prisoner escaped was at once arrested and made prisoner. Search was continued during the whole of the night, but without any avail. Rao Bahadoor Laud, Administrator, telegraphed the intelligence and sent messages in all directions. Mr. Dulerai, the Police Superintendent, presuming that the prisoner must have gone to his house to Malia (to which village the prisoner belonged) went in pursuit of him with a few mounted and foot police. Colonel Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Zalawad Prant, whose camp is at Wankaner, visited the jail with a view to learn how the prisoner effected his escape. This *barvatiah* is the son-in-law of the captain-outlaw Mower Sadhvani. Gold and silver ornaments were recovered from Isa Maneck and Samut Katia in the Palunpore Superintendency by Mr. Lester nine days after the Duk loot.

AUTOMATIC GUNS.

AN automatic 3-pounder gun, which seems destined to play a great part in the warlike operations of the future was tested at Erith, a few days ago, in presence of the representatives of the War Office, who were so greatly struck by its performance that the Maxim Company has been requested to construct a 12-pounder upon the same principle. About six years ago, when Mr. Maxim began his experiments in automatic gunnery, he made certain alterations in a Martini-Henry rifle so that when it was fired the recoil opened the breech by dropping the block in the ordinary way, the block remaining down until another cartridge was placed in position, when the breech automatically closed and the trigger could be again pulled. The gun lately tried is merely an application of this system on a larger scale. It has the appearance of the ordinary quick-firing 3-pounder, is mounted on a cone in the same manner, and is trained by a crutch on which the shoulder of the gunner rests. When the gun is loaded and the trigger is pulled the barrel of the gun recoils a distance of four inches, the breech remaining closed during the recoil. When, however, the barrel returns to the firing position, the breech block is thrown downwards, the hammer is cocked, and the empty cartridge is ejected, the breech block remaining down until another cartridge is introduced. The act of placing the cartridge in the chamber liberates the block, which rises instantly, closing the breech, and the gun can be fired again. After firing the gun in the way described the trigger was fixed in the pulled position, a cartridge was then thrust into the chamber, and when the breech closed the cartridge was fired and its empty shell ejected. On introducing another cartridge it was fired in the same way without the intervention of the trigger, and so on with an indefinite number of cartridges, the gun doing all the work except that of placing the cartridges in the chamber. This gun weighs on more than the ordinary quick-firing gun of the same calibre ; the strain on the mounting is less enabling it to be fired from a light torpedo boat without damage to the deck ; and the rapidity of fire is increased with only one-half the usual gun detachment to work it. Two of these guns with field carriages were ordered on the spot by the representatives of the War Office. The Maxim Company have just concluded an agreement with Herr Krupp under which he will have the exclusive right for 20 years to manufacture Maxim gun for Germany. For their work in this country they are erecting large works at Crayford in Kent, which will be fitted with machinery of the newest type.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

A GERMAN work about to be published in Berlin contains some interesting passages with reference to the new Emperor, William II. On the day before his marriage with the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein it is stated :—

The Bride was, according to an old Prussian custom, escorted from Castle Bellevue, in the Thiergarten, to the Royal Cast

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

OUR prices of Glassware and Crockery are universally acknowledged cheap. What can you buy cheaper than a Wine Glass at anna one and Soda a annas two.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a few YOUNG BOYS of respectable families, as Apprentices, for a large Mechanical Workshop in Bombay.—Apply to "No. 244, care of this paper.

WANTED, for a LOCAL MILL, an experienced FITTER for erecting Mules. European preferred. Apply stating terms and previous experience to "K.," care of this paper.

WANTED, for a native School a EUROPEAN MISTRESS to help in teaching English, music, singing, sewing, &c. Salary, Rs. 25. Only Europeans need apply, and no others.—Apply to "R. S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION'S GENERAL MEETING, at 5-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, Fort, on the 20th instant.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8; also a large line in Washing Silk Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PIKE & Co

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "one square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand for particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Glimps and Cords to match.
18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
BRIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS, MILL OWNERS, &c., &c.

Sale of a large quantity of Blocks of Stones medium dressed and Rubble stones, now lying on the site of the recently demolished Fort George.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, This DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., on the site of the late Fort George, entrance from Frere Road, (near the European General Hospital), a large quantity of blocks of stones, khankees, dressed stones, and rubble stones, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th June.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

19 cases white jaconets
5 " " mulls
7 " " shirtings
3 " colored prints
5 bales grey jaconets
5 " grey dhoties
5 " white and colored Handkerchiefs.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th June.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1888 at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs Craigie Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, with the dwelling house and building thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd-street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, on account of the concerned, a few consignments of English goods, consisting of kerosine oil, wall, table and hanging lamps, argand lamps, oleographs in gilt frames, sets of table glass services, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services also substantial bentwood furniture, such as chairs, tables sofas garden benches and chairs, fireproof safes of sizes, with Chubb's patent locks, and stands, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF A DRAUGHT HORSE.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m.
1 Draught Horse No. 2.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PALI HILL ON THE DANDA PALI ROAD, NEAR BANDORA.

On SATURDAY the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes, widow of Daniel Francisco Fernandes, the undermentioned valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with mango and other trees, and a pucka built wall standing thereon, situate on the Danda Pali Road, near Bandora, registered under Survey No. 15 and Pot Nos. 16, 19, 20, 21 and 30, and bounded, on the east by a public passage and Danda Pali Road, on the west partly by the property of Mr. Frank Chaik, and partly by the property of Valentino Fernandes, on the south by the property of Mr. Frank Chaik, and on the north by the property of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co's the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels carpets, table and hanging duplex lamps pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. L. Lyons.

Particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill Road opposite the Post Office, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated and glassware, crockery, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Dr. F. D. Oliver.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a Sewing machine on stand by Singer, rich table ornaments, 1a dome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Captain W. SPENCER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1888.

DR. P. LISBOA,
M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,
HAS MOVED
To No. 118, CHURNEY WADY,
near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

Hunyadi János.
"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER."
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
"I prescribe none but this."
Baron von SCANZONI.
"I prefer it to any other laxative."
Professor SAYRE, New York.
"As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water."
Dr. MARION SIMS, New York.
"Produces no distress and uneasiness."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.
"The potent Hunyadi János."
Dr. MILNER FOTHERGILL.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively, at 99¼ for Consols, and 105¾ for Rentes. Silver, by all accounts, was steady at 42 1-16d; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in both denominations, at £66¼, for Fours, and £69⅝ for 4½ per cents. An advance of ¾ per cent. in Indian sterling home, at 106¼.

The General Produce Markets were without further movement.

COTTON closed steady in Liverpool last evening, the total sales for the day having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. 5½d. per lb. was still the spot quotation for Mid-Uplands; and prices of Surats were also unchanged with the exception of that for "Fine" Oomra, which was 1-16d. higher, at 5d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged for July-August, and October-November, but 1-64d. up in all other positions.

In New York 10 3-16 cents, and 10·20 cents were still quoted yesterday for spot Cotton and August Futures, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, making the total figures for the three years, which we now give for regularity's sake, compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts....	2,000	700	4,000
Two days' do. ...	5,000	900	10,800
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,364,000	5,185,600	5,270,000

The existing dulness has, if possible, deepened to-day, in view of the usual mail day quiet; and only a minimum amount of business has been done on any line. For *Cotton*, demand has hardly existed, and the reported purchases have been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Dharwar, at Rs. 206½; Untni, at Rs. 172; and Bhagalcote, at Rs. 187 per candy. With so little doing to test prices, it is difficult to say what they would be in presence of actual offers; but meantime dealers have quoted generally the same rates as before; and though the stock-taking has not given the result which some operators professed to look for, the position of sellers is sufficiently strong in view of the figures for Receipts to maintain a pretty steady position in face of an absence of demand.

WHEAT.—Perhaps there has been a little more enquiry for Ekdani to-day, and rather more business is reported, all round, than has transpired for some days past, but it has still been only upon a moderate scale, and the market is quiet at our last quotations.

SEEDS are neglected, and we hear of very little doing in any description; but prices are quoted as before in a quiet, not to say dull, market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,679 bales.
Wheat	57,544 cwts.
Linseed	16,315 "
Rapeseed	29,719 "
Poppyseed	3,622 "
Groundnuts	702 "

FREIGHTS.—The rather steadier feeling lately noticeable in this market has not been sustained, and the tone must be called dull again, though rates for ready business are quoted as before. No fresh business of importance, however, has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather weak feeling at last evening's quotations, and closed quiet at the same. No private business to speak of has been done to-day beyond small transactions for the mail, and a rate of Demand, for August delivery, to a house at 1s. 4⅛d. The same rate is said to have been done between banks, for July delivery of Demand Paper. Forward Telegraphic from the 15th August has been obtainable at 1s. 4 3-32d.; and our ready quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at yesterday's closing quotations of 99 15-16 for Four per cents. for money; 99 13-16 for the coming settling day; and 99 9-16 to ⅝ for the July account, with sellers on the middle line at the quoted rate; but we do not hear of much having been booked. 104⅛ is still quoted nominally for the other denomination.

SHARES.—Speculators have been in this market to some extent to-day, and have got down the prices of a number of Mill shares which have lately been in request. Morarji Gokuldas shares are Rs. 30 lower; Ripon are Rs. 15 down; Bombay United, and Framji Petit have declined Rs. 10; Queen, Jevraz Balloo, and Lukmidas Khimji, Rs. 7½ each; Alliance, City of Bombay, and Empress, Rs. 5 each; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2. Mahalukshmi, however, have advanced Rs. 25; and Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 15. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Corporation, first issue, are Rs. 13 down, and the second issue are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	860
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	₹	₹	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	177½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	550
Dhuliera P. & G. Co.	0	350	350	Rs. 15	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	330
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,250	500	50	Rs. 6	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440x4
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	50	50		500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000		845

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	200
Badhawar Ld.	750	200	150	5 p ct	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Saw Mills	800	200	200	10 p.c	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	(1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	100	100	...	94
Do. (3rd issue).....	2,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,010
Bombay Municipal Bonds		62	375	Rs. 33⅓	750
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.	1·7½
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	50	100	Rs. 10	505
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	66
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	a.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	½
KurracheeLighterageCo., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 90	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Moiv & Co	1,000	200	All	p	100
prareOil MillsCo., Ld.	1,250				90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LOCKHART—ECCLES—May 19, at Cranley-gardens, Colonel Sir William S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, to Mary Katharine, daughter of the late William Eccles, Esq. Captain Coldstream Guards.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 30, at Roland-gardens, London, Mary, the wife of General J F M Brown, aged 65 years.
DAKEYNE—May 28, at 42, Clarendon-square, Leamington, Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, late Colonel H M Indian Army, aged 58 years.
DEFABECK—May 26, at Eastbourne, Ada Isabel, daughter of William Frederick de Fabeck, Deputy Surgeon-General, Madras Army, aged 16 years
FURNELL—May 24, at Monte-Carlo, Michael Cudmore Furnell, C I E, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, aged 58 years.
LESLIE—May 24, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt R B Leslie, late 56th Regt, son of the late Col J T Leslie, C B, Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 55 years.
SPITTA—May 30, at Surbiton-hill, C H Spitta, Esq, Barrister-at-law, Lahore.
STONE—May 28, at Breakspears-road, Brockley, S E, Jenefer Stephens, wife of John William Stone, of the India Store Department, aged 70 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDSWORTHY—TAYLOR—June 9, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. Badham, John Charles Goldsworthy, eldest son of John Goldsworthy (Huzler Buggins of Vellichow), to Emily Mary Taylor, daughter of the late C. Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—June 13, at Rothney Cottage, Simla, the wife of C P Bird, Esq. C S, of a daughter.
BROWN—June 13, at Mount Abu, the wife of Rev J Anderson Brown, M A, of a daughter.
EXHOLM—June 11, at Beirut, C P, the wife of F G Ekholm, Swedish Mission, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

INGLIS—June 12, at Nutthia Gall, Daisy Eileen, infant daughter of Ernest and Florence Mary Inglis, aged two months and 23 days.
WILDEBLOOD—June 13, at Etawah, after a few hours illness, Belle, the beloved daughter of Henry and Edith Wildeblood, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888.

IT is not too much to predict that the reform of the India Office—long desired and much discussed—has been brought appreciably nearer by the glimpse of the inner working of that institution afforded by Sir Richard Strachey's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. The Council is practically irresponsible, being screened by the Secretary of State from Parliamentary criticism and control, while in theory and practice it is above and beyond the Government of India. Working in seclusion and secrecy public opinion in no way touches it; it is free from the observation and the discipline of discussion, in the press of England and of India alike. The Venetian Council of Ten, which Lord Beaconsfield said was far more likely to take its place amongst institutions in England than any revolutionary club of the French pattern, could not be more isolated from the outer public, and more effectually exempted from inconvenient supervision. It has been a subject of constant complaint that this absence of responsibility has resulted, as was inevitable, in the failure of the Secretary of State's Council to perform the functions for which it was constituted. Instead of forming a useful cabinet to advise the Secretary of State for India, and facilitate the despatch of important business by keeping that Minister—who is responsible to Parliament—informed as to the needs and requirements of India, it has come to be the chief obstruction to all business, and a drag upon the wheels of administration at home and in this country. All this has, as we have said, been a matter of common knowledge and of constant remonstrance. Many plans of reform have been discussed and laid aside. Lord Beaconsfield proposed some years ago to introduce the elective element, giving to the Parliamentary constituencies of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow, the right of returning one member each to the Council. This scheme would have provided for the adequate representation on the Council of the commercial element. The chief objection to this particular means of accomplishing that object, excellent in itself, is that the five members so elected would represent an exclusively English interest; and that Indian commercial interests would have no counterpoise on the Council. This defect could of course have been obviated by a provision for securing the due representation on the Council of the special commercial interests of India. The plan was, however, laid aside, and has not been revived. More recently the proposal was made to constitute a Council composed of members of Parliament chosen by the House of Commons. The objections to this proposal lie on the surface. The affairs of India would be disposed of by a Parliamentary Committee controlled by English party machinery, and with no special knowledge of Indian subjects. The necessity for a sweeping reform of the present system suggested schemes which were crude, but which have their value as indicating directions in which the remedy may be sought. The urgency of finding a remedy has now been brought home to the public in England and in India, and the resources of constructive statesmanship will not be found unequal to a task which can no longer be shirked.

Amongst the many obligations under which this country has been laid by the Stracheys not the least is that which was conferred by Sir Richard Strachey in setting before the Committee of the House of Commons details illustrating the manner in which the Special Committee of the India Office acquitted itself of the obligations incurred when it was appointed in July 1883 to watch the proceedings of the Sirdar Diler Jung while negotiating large financial operations in London. Mr. J. M. Maclean indignantly declared in the House of Commons that it was the duty of the India Office to protect a Native State from being shamefully robbed in the London money-market. But this was not Sir Richard Strachey's view of the matter. The India Office, he declared, assumed no responsibility in matters of that kind, though he admitted that the affairs of the Native States are as a matter of fact under the inspection of that Office. If no obligation was imposed or incurred, why was a Special Committee appointed for the avowed purpose of watching the proceedings of the Sirdar? What were the functions of that Committee of Vigilance? To go to sleep, and take no thought of anything that was done? Sir Richard maintains that it was "no one's" business to inquire what was to become of the eighty-five thousand shares which remained after fifteen thousand had been issued to raise the subscribed capital. What else did the Committee give its attention to? The Viceroy's telegram, stating the Government of India had no objection to the Nizam purchasing shares in the Company, distinctly stated that he accepted no responsibility in the matter. The Committee did not even go to the trouble of taking the telegram out of the box in which it was placed on the Council table; no one even looked at it, so far as Sir Richard was aware. The Special Committee might as well have been non-existent; indeed far better, for in that case the Government of India might possibly have instituted enquiries instead of sending a useless intimation that it accepted no responsibility in regard to the purchase. Yet in the opinion of General Strachey the Committee in making no enquiry in regard to the concession of the Mining Rights of the largest Native State in India had done all that could be expected of it; "no other could under the circumstances have done better." Sir Richard told the Council that it is easy to be wise after the event; but it is clear that he at least is not taught by the event that the Special Committee had a duty to perform, and that it failed signally and shamefully in fulfilling that duty. The general public will agree with Mr. Labouchere that any half-dozen sane men outside the Council would not have accepted such a concession without examining it.

Half a dozen sane men taken at random would undoubtedly have been less likely to commit the characteristic errors which have discredited the men and the methods of the India Council. Might we not also say that half a dozen men, living in the light of public opinion, and themselves enlightened by experience of India and of the realities of Indian administration of to-day, would in all respects serve the Empire infinitely better than the Council as at present constituted can do? We thankfully acknowledge the propriety of at least one recent nomination. Sir J. B. Peile went to the Council fresh from the India of to-day. But he sits beside more than one member who has no more acquaintance with the India of the Queen than with the Japan of the Mikado. There is Sir Henry Rawlinson, a bright particular star in the firmament of the Royal Geographical Society, and a man of strong views about Central Asia. He came to Bombay when George IV. was King. He left India before John Company had given way to the Government of the Crown. Then there is General Foster, who came to India before the Queen ascended the throne. Except for a short two years' residence, which began in 1857, this gentleman's acquaintance with India would not have been more recent than the year 1846. Other members of the Council have not set foot in the country for twenty years, and may be said to be ignorant of the working of the Judicature Acts, of the Acts extending our Legislative Councils, of our railway policy, of the large commercial and educational development which India has undergone since they left. There are others, Sir Peter Lumsden for example, to speak plainly, of whom one is tempted to ask, as of the fly in the amber, how the devil they got there? And considering the secrecy in which the Council works, we may almost say that important Indian interests are confided to blind men working in darkness. If more light can be thrown upon their proceedings, so much the better for Indian interests, though it might be so much the worse for the Council as at present constituted. It is no easy matter, we admit, to suggest ways and means for bringing this rusty machine into daylight. There are practical difficulties in the way of such a body deliberating in public. Something might be done to bring about a better state of things by publishing its records. We should not then require a Parliamentary Committee to expose the fact that important telegrams from the Viceroy lie on the Council table without being looked at, or to show how the India Council can shamefully neglect the interests of Native States in whose financial affairs it claims a right of intrusion. The Council itself would be greatly improved if it were greatly reduced. It takes too much upon itself, and as a natural consequence does badly what it undertakes. We all remember how it muddled the issue of the Indian Midland shares, and how on that occasion the financial world reminded the India Office that with all its talents it had not business ability enough in it to make a plain practical broker. The India Office works not only with costly tools but with bad ones, and India should not cease to cry out that she gets nothing like a return for the money which year after year she has to spend upon that imposing institution. The India Office costs this country nearly a quarter of a million sterling a year, and in return for this we get services which English publicists tell us any sane man would be ashamed to render.

IN ready response to a brief invitation, a large number of influential citizens of the various communities in Bombay assembled yesterday afternoon in Sir Dinshah M. Petit's spacious hall, to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Frank Souter. It was decided to perpetuate his semblance in the city—which he cared for during twenty-four years of growth and prosperity—by a marble bust, and to present to his bereaved family, in whatever form may be suitable, the balance of the memorial fund which a committee was appointed to raise. A well filled list, to which his Highness the Gaekwar contributed by telegraph, was made up on the spot, and there is every reason to hope that the example set will be largely followed. It is to the highest credit of a man who has occupied so responsible a position that he should die poor. Sir Frank Souter's warm heart and open-handed generosity were not the least among his loveable qualities, and they should not be forgotten now that there is the opportunity of bearing them in practical remembrance. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Sergeant, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Forbes Adam, and other representative gentlemen gave feeling expression to the sympathy which is felt by all classes for the stricken family. For twenty-four years Sir Frank Souter has been a prominent figure in Bombay, and now that his long and successful administration of the police of the city belongs to the history of the past, it is right to perpetuate the memory of his services. It was no easy problem to keep the peace in a city of eight hundred thousand inhabitants of different races and antagonistic creeds, without having recourse to those material means of repression which in other countries and amongst smaller communities are deemed indispensable. Yet with the exception of the sudden ebullition of fanaticism in 1874—which was very promptly suppressed and has never been renewed—Bombay has enjoyed an immunity from disturbance greater than the Metropolis itself. Bombay has known no Trafalgar Square riots, and the railings of the Victoria Gardens have never been torn down in a difference with Government. Yet there have been immense gatherings which have brought into the streets scores of thousands of people from the surrounding country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit two hundred thousand people thronged the streets; the demonstration on the departure of Lord Ripon brought together even vaster numbers. The Jubilee celebration also attracted untold numbers who filled the streets night and day. It is no doubt mainly due to the sobriety, the good sense and the traditional habit of respect for the rights of others which characterise the masses in India that such assemblages can take place without collision, or loss of life, or noticeable accident. But the excellent discipline of the police force and the respect and confidence which it is accorded by the population, contributed largely to that satisfactory result. The late Commissioner of Police made himself and his force popular with all classes of the population; they were only a terror to evil-doers. We place this opinion on record with the greater satisfaction because we never hesitated, when the occasion

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

POTSDAM, JUNE 18, EVENING.

The funeral of the Emperor Frederick III. took place to-day.

From an early hour the town was filled by a dense crowd, and every point of vantage was beset in order to view the funeral, which, in spite of its announced simplicity, attracted people from the capital and the neighbouring country districts.

The procession marched from the Imperial Palace to the Friedenskirche.

After the hearse walked the Emperor William and the Prince of Wales, followed by a few members of the Royal family.

The road was lined by a double row of soldiers, and a large military escort accompanied the late Emperor's remains.

The service in the Church was choral, and on the conclusion of the ceremony volleys of salvoes were fired.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

The Emperor William II. issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Prussia to-day.

In it his Majesty says that like his dearly-beloved father, whom he mourns, he vows to be just and clement.

He will foster religion, guard the peace, and will promote the commonwealth of his country.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE ACCESSION.

PESTH, JUNE 18.

In a speech made here by Count Kalnoky to-day, he said he was confident that the accession of the Emperor William II. will not affect the Austrian Alliance with Germany.

ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The two Houses of the Imperial Parliament unanimously voted yesterday addresses of condolence to her Majesty the Queen and the Empress Victoria.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury introduced a Bill for facilitating the entry of Life Peers into the House.

The Bill provides a maximum number of five Life Peerages yearly, the total number never to exceed fifty.

The clauses in it also enable the House to suspend any Peers whose conduct brought scandal and disgrace upon themselves.

FIGHTING ON THE AGROR FRONTIER.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

News has been received of fighting on the Black Mountain on the Agror frontier. Two officers have been killed,—Major Battye, 5th Goorkhas; and Captain Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry.

LATER.

Major Battye and Captain Urmston penetrated beyond the frontier with the Goorkhas and a few police. They were fired on and returned the fire, when, besides Major Battye and Captain Urmston, one Havildar and five Goorkhas were killed. Constable Ameer Khan galloped back to British territory with the news and then returned to raise the villagers against the hill men.

THE PATNA REBELS QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19

Sir John Gorst promises to produce papers showing that Mr. Tayler was offered an inquiry to prove or disprove the correctness of Lord Canning's belief that the Patna rebels were executed on insufficient evidence.

A TELEGRAM OF CONDOLENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has sent the following telegram to Count Seckendorff, Chamberlain to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Victoria at Potsdam:—"The army in India wish to express their heartfelt sorrow at the terrible affliction which her Imperial Majesty has sustained, and of the great loss to Germany and Europe by the Emperor Frederick's death." The answer, dated from Friedenskirche, was from the Empress herself, and consisted of the simple words—"Grateful thanks."

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The Maharajah of Cochin, whose health has been failing lately, is reported to be in a critical condition.

A proposal has been made to send an address of condolence from the City of Madras to the Queen.

The freemasons contemplate erecting a central masonic temple in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, with homeward Indian mails, arrived here, at 2 a. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

LISBON, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

PENANG, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

An officer of the Punjab Commission will probably be appointed to officiate in the Kashmir Residency until the time comes for the permanent appointment to be filled up.

The *Literary Al'um* for June, which contains an attractive array of selections from current periodical literature, gives a portrait, with memoir, of the Earl of Dufferin.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Politics in Derby week are proverbially dull, and this year has been no exception to the rule. But Mr. Gladstone, with the aid of "Catherine," as some of the more irresponsible of the Conservative organs irreverently term his better-half, has done his best to keep our attention fixed on the situation, as it is affected, or supposed to be affected, by the Southampton election. By the way, I was talking to a prominent Gladstonian a few evenings ago; and he said that the Government really did the Liberals an excellent turn by forcing on the contest at Southampton in the absence of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Evans, according to my informant, though a staunch Gladstonian, is not exactly a "taking man." Indeed, he is apt to mince words, extremely bumptious, and it was a great relief to Gladstonians, who are acquainted with his decidedly unattractive manner, to learn that he could not possibly arrive at Southampton until after the polling day. He was not, previous to his election, known by sight to even half-a-dozen of the Southampton people, who have the reputation of being somewhat fastidious in regard to *savoir faire*. The moral of the Southampton election—if we are to put political issues out of the question—is that an aspirant for Parliamentary honours should take care to be married to a clever and charming wife, and get himself selected for a constituency where the election must be decided when he is some thousands of miles away. Here is a hint for some of your readers—and we know that every Civilian in her Majesty's Indian Service dreams of a seat in the House of Commons when the time comes round for his retirement; though far be it from me to suggest that among the numerous class of distinguished officials referred to, there are many wanting in those graces of person and of disposition, which have such a great effect on the ordinary British elector. Nevertheless, if an aspiring Civilian could be sure that his wife by her tact and amiability could win for her husband a seat in Parliament he would not grudge the expense of sending her home, as I fear is sometimes the case in these days of depreciated silver currency.

The sudden change in the weather from extreme cold to partial warmth—may it continue if only for the sake of our Anglo-Indian visitors!—seems to have affected the political oratory of the week, (I am now referring to England, not to Ireland,) and even Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Birmingham, on Monday, roared as gently as a sucking dove. Gladstonians describe the speech as impudent; certainly it was not wanting in that quality of self-confidence which Mr. Chamberlain possesses in such a marked degree, but it was characterized throughout with perfect good temper. After the cold water thrown on the Birmingham pronouncement by the Conservatives and the Right Wing of the Liberal Unionist party, and the undisguised contempt with which it has been received by Gladstonians, it was courageous of Mr. Chamberlain to admit, as he virtually did, the authorship of the scheme. But Mr. Chamberlain, whatever his faults may be, is no coward, and though his present opponents, men who swore by him two years ago, say his assumed bravery is only pig-headed obstinacy, impartial observers must give him credit for pluck. He has given an additional illustration of his daring by the reply he made a day or two ago to the publicans of Birmingham, who asked him to prevent their licences from being confiscated. While Mr. Gladstone, together with the bulk of the Liberal party, has committed himself to the views of the Temperance people, and the Government are seriously meditating a considerable concession to the natural enemies of the publican interest, Mr. Chamberlain boldly defies the whole of the teetotallers and their friends. I am afraid, however, that the look-out for the "licensed victuallers" is a bad one, and there is no denying that public opinion, call it unjust if you like, is strongly against the licensing clauses of Mr. Ritchie's Bill as it now stands. The influence of the publicans at election times, as Sir William Harcourt was the first to discover some three years ago, and as the Conservatives have still to learn, is nothing like what it was previous to, and for a considerable period subsequent to, the passing of the Ballot Act, and the force opposed to the public-house interest is undoubtedly very strong. Besides the Temperance party, which within the last decade has become the most powerful organization outside party politics in the kingdom, the publicans have to reckon with the Gladstonians, whose motives for taking up the cry need not be particularly inquired into, and a large body of educated persons not violent party men who wish to see the number of licences greatly reduced, and who have persuaded themselves that this will not be accomplished until the Greek Kalends if the publicans are to be compensated out of the pockets of the public. Hundreds of millions would be required, Sir William Harcourt suggests, and although the accuracy of this estimate is open to question, the outlay involved would be such that the British taxpayer naturally shrinks from the responsibility. The *Times* admits that this part of the Local Government Bill will have to be modified, and if some such scheme as that suggested by the Solicitor-General, Sir E. Clarke, during the Southampton election can be carried not, reasonable people will be satisfied. But the Government are in an awkward fix and *recule pour mieux sauter* will require the exercise of considerable skill. It is too early yet to say what will happen. In the House last night Ministerialists were very reserved on the subject, but their mouths will be opened after Saturday, when the Cabinet will meet to settle the line it shall adopt in view of the Southampton election, and the extraordinary activity of the opponents of the Licensing Clauses. Mr. Ritchie has got his work cut out if he is to pass his Bill, even minus the London and Licensing Clauses this Session, and the *Morning Post*, reflecting the irresponsible talk of the Clubs, suggests that it may be necessary to summon Parliament to meet in the autumn. All the Conservative members, except one, I have spoken to on the subject are opposed to an autumn Session, and most of them affected the utmost indifference as to the fate of the County Government Bill. The Conservative vicar of a South London parish wrote to the Conservative *St. James's Gazette* the night before last:—"One of the largest employers of labour hereabouts—a thorough-going and most intelligent Tory, one who has borne the political burden and heat of the day for more than twenty-years—only recently remarked in my hearing 'If such Radical measures are to be passed, let the Radicals pass them.'" If the Rev. gentleman were to pay a visit to the lobby of the House of Commons some night and ask Conservative members for their private opinion about the measure, he would be surprised at the large number whose reply would be couched in terms almost identical with those of his Tory neighbour. But although the principal Government measure of the Session is so unpopular with so many of the Government's supporters, the excellence of party discipline and the dread of Mr. Gladstone's return to power—which the G. O. M. has not exaggerated in his discourses to the Hawarden pilgrims—are such that the Bill, as a whole, is in no immediate or prospective danger. The suggestion of a Gladstonian organ that the Government are manœuvring for the defeat of Mr. Ritchie's measure in such a manner as to make it appear that their failure has been owing to obstruction cannot be taken seriously.

It is curious how little attention has been paid to Mr. John Morley's visit to Ireland during the Whitsuntide recess. The right hon. gentleman stayed the whole of the time in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and if the sole object of his trip was pleasure he could hardly have chosen a better time. To any one who is sensible to the charms of scenery a week in the environs of the Irish capital at the end of May or beginning of June is a great treat, and the pity of it, as I see Mr. Morley has been remarking, is that so few Englishmen visit Ireland. Among a very extended class of our fellow-countrymen it would be difficult to find a score who have never visited the Continent. Yet among the very same men you will hardly ever come across one who has the least shame in expressing his utter ignorance about Ireland. Why, even a man like the Attorney-General of England, who, when Mr. Parnell speaks on the Irish question, is put up to reply to the Nationalist leaders, seems to take a pride in the fact that he has never crossed St. George's Channel. Mr. Morley, in deciding to spend his Whitsuntide holidays in Ireland, set his brother legislators an example which, it is to be hoped, will not be thrown away upon them. But there is good reason for the belief that the ex-Chief Secretary did not go to Dublin merely for relaxation. That his visit had something to do with the Papal Rescript is strongly asserted in quarters which ought to be well informed. Certainly, Mr. Morley did not act like a mere holiday-seeker. A considerable portion of his time was taken up in consultation with prominent politicians, of all shades of opinion, so he ought to have been able to give his chief some useful information on the present condition of public feeling in Ireland. The excitement created in Ireland itself by the action of the Holy Office of the Inquisition has been much increased since I last wrote, and the uncompromising attitude of the Parnellite speakers at last Sunday's demonstrations has been quite as much of a surprise in London as in Rome. On the whole, however, the language used with reference to the Pope in his spiritual capacity has not been wanting in respect for his office, and it is believed that the angry feelings aroused will be allayed, even if they do not disappear altogether, after the politic action of the Irish prelates at their meeting on Wednesday. I say politic action, but I am afraid that description of the resolutions passed by the Bishops would not be accepted by those who agree with the *St James's Gazette* that the intervention of the Vatican is proving to be a blessing rather than a curse to the Nationalist party. By the way, it is worthy of remark that at the series of meetings now being held in honour of the Tenentenary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada the speakers most loudly cheered have been denouncing the Pope for presuming to interfere in the affairs of this kingdom. And mind you, the persons who uttered these sentiments and the people who cheered them are not Nationalists or even Home Rulers; they are for the most part active opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. It would be a pity if the Papal Rescript should lead to a serious outbreak of religious intolerance in this country, and there is some fear that such may be the case. Mr. Morley is credited with the remark that those who invited the Pope to denounce the Plan of Campaign and "the boycott" are playing with a two-edged sword. It is clear from what we have just seen in Exeter Hall that there are many Englishmen who do not share Mr. Morley's political opinions agree with him on this point.

The Duke of Cambridge has been the subject of some hard speaking in unexpected quarters during the week. His Royal Highness has deserved all the severe things which the *Standard* has said concerning him. As one notices the narrowness and stubbornness with which the Commander-in-Chief is acting towards the Volunteers, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if the British army is in a perilous condition the fault lies mainly with the head of that army. The Duke is displaying qualities absolutely incompatible with that breadth of view and that large-mindedness indispensable in the chief administrative officer of a great machine of men. As every one knows, the present meeting at Wimbledon is to be the last held in that convenient place. A Royal Duke's property is of more importance than the efficiency of an important branch of the armed forces of the Empire. This assertion of the rights of property has been put with so much force and stuck to with such stubbornness that we had made up our minds to endure it with as much grace of demeanour and serenity of spirit as we could muster. But when, on the top of this, after the Queen has graciously granted leave for the "Wimbledon" meeting to be held in the Royal Park of Richmond, "George Ranger" steps in, and vetoes the proposal, a long-suffering public becomes very wroth, and many unpleasant things are said respecting the Prince who so acts with impunity. There need be little wonder that both the *Times* and the *Standard* should be aghast at these actions by a man who is for ever preaching at the nation for its neglect of the best interests of the army. It does not require much of a prophet's view to see that the Duke will, this time again, be worsted. The years are not many since the Commander-in-Chief had to lower his colours before two stall-keepers in St. James's Park, whom he sought to evict from their holdings. That which hath been shall be, and I, for one, think the shooting of the Volunteers will take place at Richmond, and that somewhere on the Berkshire Downs we shall have a Volunteer encampment, which in its way shall rival Aldershot.

Bright sunny weather has been a God-send to English cricketers. Had I written last week on this most absorbing topic, I should have been compelled to say that the Australian Eleven was going to beat, and beat easily, every English team brought against them. But an excellent wicket and one great W. G. Grace have come to our rescue. Although, to the time of writing, our visitors have not been beaten decisively, their career of victory has been checked, and checked too by the team Englishmen are always proudest of—the Gentlemen of England. The excitement while Grace was batting was most intense, not only at Lord's but throughout the country, editions of the evening papers being rapidly sold out.

SUB-JUDGES' AND PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is well known to those who are concerned in the above that from this year these two examinations are quite different, and different question papers are set for each of them on the same day. Though this step has done great good by separating the examinations and altering the former system to some candidates, yet there is one inconvenience which cannot be overlooked. The examinations should be held on different dates so as to allow the students, who may be doubtful of passing in the Subordinate Judges' examination, to appear in both. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the authorities will do the favour of reconsidering the matter, and making the change pointed out.

Morvi, June 15. FAVOUR.

THE LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent refusal of the G. I. P. Railway Company to extend to the residents of Kalyan the benefit of their fast train in the evening has caused discontent amongst many. It is greater this year than last year, because some energetic periodical passholders had circulated amongst them a memorial to the company asking for the continuance of that train. I am sorry the company do not take into consideration the number of periodical and ordinary tickets issued by them to the residents of this town, who travel between Thana and Bombay almost daily. The register of periodical passes will shew them what a number of school-boys, teachers, clerks, and others who travel daily between this place and Thana. Dealers in milk, vegetables, and other articles of necessity, which are sold here cheaper, have found their way into the Bombay markets, travelling to and fro even twice a day. Attracted by the cheaper sale of vegetables and other articles of necessity, cheaper house rent, &c., a number of poor people have come to this place from Bombay, where living is so very expensive and disproportionate to their earnings. But the number would seem quite insignificant as compared with what it would be if only the railway authorities would undertake to render travelling between it and Bombay as easy and as frequent as possible. Although the company may during the first year not have as much profit as I anticipate, their receipts would, beyond all doubt, swell to a large extent in succeeding years; the outlet afforded for the present inhabitants of Bombay, moreover, would prove useful in some degree to the residents of that town. The present crowded state of Bandora may be taken as a proof that trains at intervals of half an hour between Bombay and Kalyan would, no doubt, cause an extraordinary influx into this vast but very thinly populated city and the neighbourhood. Some Eurasians have already taken up the lead and purchased sites here and at Ghat Cooper, awaiting to build houses when the facilities of communication with Bombay are increased.

I hope the attention of the railway authorities will be drawn to this circumstance, and they will be led in the interest of the people of Bombay and of this town to extend to the latter the facilities afforded to the Goopla residents. The curtailing of these facilities in the way of cancelling the fast train after Thana will, on the contrary, compel what few people have come to reside here to return to Bombay, the field of their daily labours.

Thana, June 18. A PASSENGER.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

A service of mourning was held at St. Mary's Church, at 8 a.m., this being the day of the funeral of his Majesty the late Emperor of Germany. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay were present. The Church was crowded with the residents of Poona, both Military and Civil, all in full dress and in deep mourning. The Rev. A. G. Cane, Senior Chaplain of Poona, assisted by the Rev. P. B. Horne, were the officiating clergymen.

The service was most impressive, appropriate prayers and hymns having been selected for the mournful occasion. The choir rendered the hymns, "Now the labourer's work is o'er," and "Thy will be done," very touchingly, and the "Dead March in Saul," played in place of the processional hymn, concluded the sad service.

The Rev. Mr. Cane's address was delivered with intense sympathy and feeling. When he referred to the sorrowing widow, our own Princess, there were few dry eyes, and in answer to the exhortation to pray for her consolation all hearts must have gone forth in supplication. I give the address in full:—

Seventy-three years ago to-day, Englishmen and Germans fought together side by side in one of the most important battles of European history, and to-day Englishmen and Germans will stand together with bared heads round the grave of one who ever had at heart, as one of his foremost desires, the friendly relationship of those two great peoples. United by the closest ties with our own Royal Family, his sympathies extended beyond his country and his own family circle to the nation whence he had chosen his bride. Now it is not only the few who gather round that open grave in Germany who mourn the loss of the Soldier-Emperor, for his death has cast a gloom over the whole civilised world. No sick bed in modern times has been watched with such anxiety, no bulletins have been more carefully scrutinized for a ray of hope, no life more universally prayed for than his. And for good reasons. The somewhat lengthy period he had passed when near the throne gave hopeful promise of the time when he should rule. The soldierly bearing, the ability to command, the genial manner he displayed at the head of his troops on active service, gave encouragement to his men, whilst it set them an example to follow. As Crown Prince and Heir-Apparent he passed a period of years which would be an average lifetime, and certainly the best years of any life, and all that time, although his advice was sought and given, it was the reigning Emperor who was the doer of all that was done, whilst his position was ever that of a subject of the aged Emperor whom he loved implicitly to obey. As a dutiful son he so identified himself with his father that the parent's wish to him was law. Amongst his people his generous manner, his kindly sympathy, his forgiving spirit, left no opening for complaint, and had time been given him he would have wound himself round his nation's heart as had done the great Emperor whose loss we mourned the other day. Only of so blameless a life as his could it be said that even his natural enemies across the Rhine had no word of disparagement for him. It is as the Soldier-Prince that he is best known to us, and yet notwithstanding his reputation as a warrior no one was more desirous of peace than he, and all Europe has felt that its tranquillity was more secure whilst he was seated on the throne. Barely twelve months ago, when almost all the princes of Europe met to commemorate her Majesty's Jubilee, the deceased Emperor was distinguished over all the others by his great stature, his erect carriage, his noble bearing; but already the dire disease which laid him low had made its presence felt, and then for months, whilst suffering became more severe, we heard no word of complaint. Energetic and active when in health we might have expected it to be otherwise, but his disciplined mind enabled him to bear what was laid on him with a resignation which only the truly noble can display. At length with days already numbered it fell to his lot to take up the hard task of succeeding his illustrious father on the throne of Germany. Unsparing of self he threw himself into the work, and up to a few hours of his death he was employed transacting the business of his great Empire. And so the summons came, faithfully finding him employed at the end, as throughout his life, doing his duty to God and his fellowmen. For us who survive it remains to ask God to console the bereaved. Into the privacy of a family circle we have no right to peer, but when the fact of our own Princess's affection for her Royal husband is so notorious we feel a bond of sympathy unites us to the sorrowing widow which no formality can hide. We know that between our beloved Queen, her daughter and son-in-law, and their children, there existed an attachment which must be described as stronger than usual, and towards them our hearts go out in their sorrow. Our sympathies cannot console them, our prayers can; and we can ask the Saviour to send the Comforter to soothe those aching hearts. The great man is gone. But he has not lived in vain if the noble character he bore is set up as a standard, which others may strive to reach. A soldier he lived and died, and as a soldier it was his desire he should be buried. Soldiers may see in him one who possessed not only the many virtues of bravery and patriotism and honesty, but also in an eminent degree those still nobler Christian virtues which go to make the perfect gentleman. He was gentle, forgiving, kind. Only through making Christ's life one's own can this combination of the masculine and feminine virtues be apprehended. Like many an example before him, the Emperor Frederick sought to tread in the footsteps of the great example, Jesus Christ. In that endeavour he framed the noble life he led, a life which now in pious hope we trust is hid with Christ in God.

THE LATE MR. ARDESHIR SORABSHAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have been so good as to extract the obituary notice of my father from your contemporary the *Calcutta Statesman*, will you please allow me to send you a copy of my letter to that journal, pointing out a mistake made in that kind notice?—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CALCUTTA STATESMAN."

Sir,—I have to express my warm thanks to you for your feeling and kindly notice of the death of my dear old father, which took place some days ago in his native town of Surat. Your genial expressions are very soothing to me and his large family in our present sorrow, but I cannot help correcting one error made in the notice ascribing to *him* the restoration of the finances of Mysore in the late Maharaja's *regime*. It was not my deceased father who was directly connected with the State of Mysore, but my late grandfather, Seth Darashah Cursetji, well known in Southern India, who also died in Surat, thirty-three years ago. He resided in the south for more than half a century. Having a close and most friendly intercourse with a large number of British administrators, he was a sincere friend and well-wisher of several Native States to which he had proved himself extremely useful by his high capacity for business, close and finished diplomacy and the warm attachment and confidence that he won, not only from his contemporary British Generals and Officers, but from people of all castes and creeds with whom he was brought in contact. My father, Mr. Ardeshir Sorabshah Taleyarkhan, who was his son-in-law, rendered him for many years very close and single-minded assistance, while Darashahji was engaged in his arduous political, diplomatic, and commercial duties. You seem to have misunderstood this incident in connection with my invaluable elder now departed. His memory will be very dearly cherished in Surat for a long time to come; for, though entirely a Zoroastrian of the old type, or censor of modern renegadism and a foe of such of the dasturs and Mobeds as he found, by their indifferent habits and general perversion, to have degraded our religious integrity and ritualism, his knowledge of the world and of the many events of the century, past and present, was too keen and remarkable for any very aged person in a native community to possess. He has left behind him voluminous writings,—MSS. in that charming and well-formed hand, unrivalled by the handwriting of any other Parsi living. He has left a deep and permanent impression on the community of the sterling uprightness and fearless independence of character, with which he discharged his duties as a member of the Parsi Punchayet. But I feel the delicacy of offering any further views of a son about his father, however widely the latter may be respected, so beg to conclude by repeating my sincere thanks to you.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, 15th June.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Frank Souter was held yesterday at Petit Hall to take steps for perpetuating his memory. The gathering was influential and representative of all sections of the community. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy occupied the chair. The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting desire to place on record the expression of their deep sense of the loss which the city has sustained by the death of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. His eminent and varied services to the State extended over the period of nearly thirty-five years, of which the last five and twenty, the best part of his life, were passed amongst the people of Bombay, in whose affairs he ever took the warmest interest, and for whom he had the deepest sympathy. In the discharge of his arduous and most responsible duties, he displayed qualities which singularly fitted him for his office—an office requiring considerable powers of administration and command, and talents of no mean order. By his sagacity, industry, and patience, aided in no small measure by his manly, frank, and ever genial bearing towards all men with whom he came in contact, he gained the entire confidence, esteem, and approbation of the community of this vast city. A firm and steadfast friend, a just man to the large force placed under his orders, an attentive listener to those who had to seek his advice or protection, Sir Frank Souter leaves behind him a name which will long be held in affectionate remembrance by his fellow-citizens." Sir Charles Sargent was overcome by his feelings, while addressing the meeting. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengalee and carried. On the motion of Sir D. M. Petit, it was resolved to send a copy of the above resolution to Lady Souter, with the assurance of the deep sympathy of the meeting with her and her family in their heavy bereavement. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam moved that a memorial fund be raised, part of which should be expended on a marble bust of the deceased knight, the remainder being tendered for the acceptance of his family in such way as might be decided by the committee, that was to be appointed for carrying out the objects of the meeting. This proposition was also unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Justice Bayley an influential committee was appointed, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framji, R. M. Sayani, H. W. Barrow, and Hurkisondas Narotamdas being appointed honorary secretaries. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. A. M. Gubbay. A subscription list was then opened, and a sum of about Rs. 10,000 was subscribed on the spot.

THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of your correspondent "Indignant Guardian," and others who may be in his position, allow me to explain why the terminal examination has been this year held over till June, and why boys during the opening days of the school were left to revise their own studies instead of regular teaching or examination work being commenced at once.

As the annual examination of the school does not take place till about the third week in December, the first term does not commence till the beginning of January, and in consequence it extends over five months, inclusive of the summer vacation, whereas the second term extends over seven months. Owing to this, as there is promotion from class to class twice a year in this school, some difficulty has always been felt as regards the distribution of work and the division of responsibility between the upper and lower masters of the same standard. To obviate this difficulty as much as possible the terms have been equalized, as an experimental measure, by making them begin in January and July, and hence the terminal examination is held in June instead of April, in the interests of teachers and pupils alike; and I hope the change will also prove beneficial to the school. As regards the boys being left in their class-rooms to their own studies for five or six days (though as a matter of fact they were not entirely left to themselves) before the examination, it is the general experience of teachers that boys especially desire this instead of being occupied with their teachers. As regards their being thoroughly prepared during the vacation, I do not require them to devote the whole of their vacation to their preparation, and am not consequently unwilling to give them a few days on reopening the school to go over their studies afresh in the class-rooms with the assistance of the teachers if necessary. As more masters than one have to take part in drawing up the different examination papers they have to do it after full consultation (which cannot be done during the vacation), and as the printing of the papers also must take some time, I dont think one week spent in this work ought to be looked upon as waste of time.

I trust that this explanation will satisfy your correspondent and show him that there is no cause for indignation in the matter. I am always thankful to persons like "Indignant Guardian," who look after the interests of their boys at school, and shall be happy to give them all needful information as regards their work in the school. But I am not sure that this could not be obtained without resorting to the daily papers.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. MODAK.

Elphinstone High School, June 19.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In the N. W.P. High Court at Allahabad the case of Hindlaugh *vs.* Hindlaugh has been heard by Mr. Justice Straight, in which Miss Ellen Prinn, otherwise known as Mrs. Ellen Hindlaugh, prayed for a decree declaring her marriage with William Jackson Hindlaugh null and void, on the ground that she, the petitioner, was the sister of the respondent's first wife, Mary Ann Hindlaugh, deceased, and that her subsequent marriage with him was therefore illegal.

The petitioner said:—My name is Ellen Prinn. My parents resided at Derby and came to India in 1855, when I was two years old, I had a sister three years older than myself named Mary Ann. My father came out for the E. I. Railway as a ticket printer, and resided at Calcutta. After four years he returned to England with my mother, sister and myself. We all returned to India in 1863. When my father came out the second time he was employed by G. F. Kellner at Rampur Hant on the E. I. Railway. My father left Kellner and built an hotel at Rampur Haut. He stuck to that business until 1865, and then went to Australia with all of us, returning to India alone in 1868. He then bought the Railway Hotel at Howrah. We joined him afterwards from Australia and lived at Howrah, where he continued the buisness till 1873. While there my sister married the respondent. I was present at the marriage at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah. My sister died nine months after her marriage, and was buried in Howrah cemetery. I was present at the burial. My mother died in April, 1871, and my father married again in November following. He married Charlotte Neale, a Eurasian widow. I was married to the respondent on the 30th December 1871 at Calcutta in St. James's Church. Both the witnesses to the marriage are dead. When I married respondent he was an engine driver on the E. I. Railway and is still so employed. I lived with respondent a various places until the 16th March, 1888, and left him at Sutna, where he resides. Since I married him he resided once in England and I went with him. He has relations there. My father died in 1885 at Hazaribagh of cholera, aged 53. His second wife survived him. There was never any doubt as to my sister being my father's daughter, and I always treated her as my sister. There is no collusion between the respondent and myself about bringing this suit, or has he connived at my instituting it. I was very unhappy with respondent because of his violent temper. He has said to me "you are not my wife." He said this because his first wife was my sister, and that his marriage with me was not legal. I have no children.

William Jackson Hindlaugh said:—I went through the ceremony of marriage with petitioner at St. James's Church, Calcutta. I have reason to doubt that my first wife's father and mother were married. I say this because my wife often said there was some secret which her father had not told her. In America, in 1878, a letter came to my wife from her father in which was a slip of paper in which the secret was divulged. She tore it up when some friends happened to came in. There was written on the slip, "this is the secret, read it and destroy it." On several occasions my first wife Mary Ann said to me: "Billy, she is not my mother." My first wife never said "Billy, that is not my father," meaning Mr. J. J. Prinn. My wife never suggested to me who her mother was. For aught I know she may have been married. My wife used to have "tiffs" with Mrs. Prin. I did not read the slip of paper sent to my wife in the letter to America, and cannot swear to what was written on it. Ellen Prinn, recalled, denied having received any letter from her father when with respondent in America, and said she could recall no incident which would have induced the respondent to say what he did.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for six months declaring the marriage null and void.

THE EX-EMPRESS VICTORIA AND THE BERLIN COURT.

In a few days there will be published in Berlin a book with the title, "The Emperor Frederick, the Berlin Court and its Policy." The book is apparently meant to be pendant to the works describing "Society in Berlin, Rome, &c.," and in some passages it can be seen that the writer has had the opportunity of carefully observing events. From the chapter which has the title, "Great Ladies" the following brief extracts are taken:—

The Empress Victoria as Crown Princess entered into a circle in Berlin, which had witnessed for many years two great ladies opposed to each other. Queen Elizabeth, wife of the Prince William IV., and Princess Augusta, wife of the Prince of Prussia, represented two opposing elements, the Russian and the English. The strengthening of the latter by the arrival of the Crown Princess was a provocation to the former. Queen Elizabeth, being the acknowledged friend of Russia, the King wished to observe perfect neutrality, both before and during the Crimean war, and was therefore complaisant and polite to the English Ambassador, Lord Bloomfield. But the Queen more than once infringed the observances of courtesy. In March, 1854, Lord Bloomfield gave a ball in honour of the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at which also the Royal pair were expected to be present, as Prussian etiquette requires the Court to attend every *fete* given in honour of a member of the Royal family. When at dinner, the King asked the Queen at what time they should go to Lord Bloomfield's. Her answer was that she had not yet made up her mind whether to go or not. To this the King replied, "You must." Their Majesties arrived at the ball at ten o'clock and were received at the staircase by the Ambassador and his wife. The Queen took the Ambassador's arm, but the only remark she made was, "Your stairs are very steep, my Lord." She ignored Lady Bloomfield completely. The King wished to remain at the Embassy for supper, but the Queen wanted to leave, and stood at the top of the stairs waiting for the King. She sent a message three times to him, so that he, at last, was obliged to go. At a dinner given a Potsdam to celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday, the King proposed a toast in English. After dinner he repaired to the terrace with Lord Bloomfield. The Queen, however, wished to get him away from such a "bad influence," and immediately went to him and inquired by what train the guest had to return to Berlin. On hearing that it was by the five o'clock train, she requested the King to allow Lord Bloomfield to withdraw, as otherwise he would not reach the station in time.

Into a divided Berlin circle the Crown Princess Victoria entered as a foreigner, to whom the Russian partisans were frigidly opposed. But there were other opposing forces. Soon after the Crown Princess had arrived in her new home English and Prussian policy began to differ more and more, till the division in the Schleswig-Holstein question in 1863 threatened to end in war. The harmony, which had existed for many years between Prince William of Prussia and Prince Albert, and had found expression in much correspondence, disappeared by degrees after Prince William became Regent and had to face concrete questions. The feelings of the young Princess for her new Fatherland were at first very much tried.

But how enthusiastic and how Prussian she seemed to be at the Coronation in Konigsberg in October, 1861! It took place with the greatest pomp, and made a great impression upon the Ambassadors. The next day the Crown Princess sent her mother a lively description of the ceremony. "It was really a splendid sight," she writes, "the King (William) looked so handsome and so noble with the crown on his head; it seemed to suit him so well. The Queen also looked beautiful, and did everything she had to do with perfect grace, and looked very distinguished. It was an affecting moment when the King took the crown. I think there was not one dry eye in the church."

Lord Clarendon, on his part, could not admire enough the Crown Princess's demeanour.

The prominent feature of the ceremony was the manner in which the Princess Royal rendered homage to the King. "I do not know how to describe to your Majesty," he writes, "the delicate grace and emotion with which her Royal Highness gave expression to her feelings on this occasion. Many older and younger men, who had not the same interest in the Princess Royal as I had, were equally incapable of suppressing their feelings, at an act, which was so touching, because it was so spontaneous and sincere."

Lord Clarendon was astonished at the statesman-like and comprehensive views which her Royal Highness had formed on the foreign and home politics of Prussia, as well as on the duties of a constitutional King. He was astonished and delighted at the popularity which the Princess enjoyed amongst all classes. The close scientific intercourse in which the late Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice, stood with the celebrated theologian David Strauss is well known. The Crown Princess Victoria, when she was in Darmstadt some years ago, asked Strauss what literary man he could recommend to her in Berlin, who could give her instruction in the Old Testament.

Strauss recommended his friend Vatke, and informed him of the Crown Princess Victoria's wish. Vatke wrote back to Darmstadt, "My nature is not suited for associating with persons of high degree. I am incapable of fine words like my most intellectual friend I am awkward, and often unrestrained." The Crown Princess had to give up this idea. The following incident shows us the tendency of the Empress Victoria's studies. The English geologist, Lyell, was received by the Crown

harmony between the German and the English Governments. Disagreements have been frequent during thirty years, but Prince Bismarck has said that nothing can happen which could cause a war between two such serious, industrious, and peace-loving nations. The Polish insurrection, the Danish war, the fall of Hanover, the French war, the the Russian war, and lastly, colonial affairs have all produced complications which have given the Ambassadors on both sides much trouble. Prince Bismarck's personal relations with the Ambassadors from 1862 to 1866 were good, but less so with Lord A. Loftus from 1866 to 1871. With regard to the latter he once remarked.

An English Ambassador's position in Berlin has its particular difficulties. For one reason, on account of the relationship between the Courts, it requires much tact and attention.

Prince Bismarck was on very intimate terms with Lord Odo Russell as he is also with the present Ambassador, Sir Edward Malet.

MILITARY NEWS.

If it be decided to hold a Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise at Delhi this cold weather, the British Cavalry regiments from Meerut and Umballa will probably participate in the manœuvres. The Native Cavalry which can be intercepted while marching on relief are: the 1st, moving from Peshawar to Saugor; the 5th, from Mian Mir to Lucknow; the 11th, from Nowgong to Rawal Pindi; and the 13th, from Bareilly to Mian Mir. The 10th, on their march from Multan to Umballa, could turn southwards when nearing their destination and join the Camp, while the 19th could accompany the 8th Hussars from Meerut. Under this arrangement at least eight regiments could be brought together for manœuvres.

Captain Petley, R. N., is to be asked to accept the position of Commander of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the rather would-be clever, but coarse skit published in a native newspaper regarding the proceedings of a durbar alleged to be held by the Shah of Persia to hear an account of the transactions of the Persian Consulate in Bombay from Mirza Hoosein Goolekhan, late Persian Consul-General, the substance of which was reproduced in your yesterday's issue with an acknowledgment of the source from which it was drawn, the writer makes a feeble attempt to raise a laugh at the expense of some of the leaders of Parsee society in Bombay which I, as a Parsee, must protest against in the interests of my community. Goolekhan, while residing in Bombay, did his best to conciliate the Parsees and to revive their love for their ancient fatherland; and in doing so won for himself the esteem and good will of those who came in contact with him. There may be differences of opinion as to the way in which he tried to obtain the end he had in view, but there could be no question as to the perfect *bona fides* and respectability of the man whom all Parsees honoured while he was living among them. The attempt therefore to bark at his heels is anything but creditable to a native newspaper owned and edited by Parsees, and I for one enter my protest against it.

A PARSEE.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 19.—The pressure has diminished to a moderate extent over the whole country; nearly uniform pressure extends from the Punjaub to Central Bengal. Winds are weaker on the Bombay Coast, and rain has fallen in much smaller amounts in the Coast districts. Moderate monsoon winds obtain at head of the Bay, and have given showers in Burma, East Bengal, and Assamr Westerly winds continue over the Gangetic, Plain, Doab Behar, and Chutia Nagpur, and very high temperature and low humidity obtain. These features were most strongly marked in Behar yesterday, and at Patna and Gya, where the temperature exceeded hundred and ten degrees. The temperature has increased considerably in the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces. Unusually dry hot weather prevails over the whole of Northern India, east of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Purneah.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	4 20	4 82	5 18	6 21
June 18, Monday ...	.....	.....	.....	0 20
„ 19, Tuesday ...	0 17	0 0	0 0	.....
Total..	4 37	4 82	5 18	6 41
Total corresponding date of last year ...	18 62	19 7	16 91	19 69

The chiefs of Kathiawar, to mark their appreciation of the kindness and friendship shown to them by Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., during the two years he has been acting Political Agent of the Province, and to acknowledge the constant interest evinced by him in their welfare have, through their representatives, requested his acceptance of his portrait to be placed in a conspicuous part of the Jubilee Museum Hall, the proposal to erect which as a fitting memorial to her Majesty's Jubilee emanated from him, and the foundation-stone of which was also laid by him on the 9th January, 1888. They also asked to be allowed to present to him a valedictory address. Colonel Wodehouse very cordially accepted their offer of the portrait as a record of his connection with the Province, but he regretted his inability to accept a valedictory address it being against the rules of the service. The chiefs, however, have requested the Government to allow him to accept a valedictory address. During his tenure of office Colonel Wodehouse has secured the cordial esteem of all classes. His actions have always been commended by the Government and the public, and carries with him to Kolhapore the hearty good wishes of the people.

As in the case of the North-West Provinces and Oudh the Punjab wheat harvest of the season just past has given an excellent yield, though the area cropped is still below what it has at times been. The increase of area over the preceding year was some 4 per cent., while the yield rose by no less than 22·5 per cent., reaching the enormous total of 33,370,139 cwts., if we compare it with the estimate of 1886-87, and by nearly 10 per cent. if we take the revised estimate of that year. The average yield was 9½ bushels per acre. It is interesting to note that this was obtained in a season in which the total rainfall was considerably below the average. The explanation is to be found in the seasonable distribution of the actual fall. Even in a greater degree, however, than in the North-West Provinces the increased yield will be absorbed for the most part in replenishing stocks, which in only two districts are reported good and in only four fair, while in six they are said to be small and in seventeen very small.

A curious difficulty has arisen in connection with the interesting play "Bootles' Baby," now being acted at the Globe with the permission of the authoress of the novel. The management being anxious to strengthen the first act of the play by a simple explanation and a revision of dialogue, has been forbidden by the authorised adapter to touch one line or scene of his play, under grievous pains and penalties. Although it is estimated that such judicious revision will strengthen the commercial value of the adaptation, the management is unable, as matters stand, to carry their plans into execution. In this dilemma they have appealed to Mrs. Stannard (John Strange Winter) to make herself the necessary alterations in the play adapted from her novel with her consent. The question is: Will she be allowed to do it, even if she only introduces words and dialogue from her published book? It is an interesting complication as it stands.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain G Clarke, from London, arrived in Bombay yesterday, via Karachi, laden and with Mr. Alfred Canny, as a cabin, and thirty deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers, in addition to 103 deck:—Madame De Sarsac, and one child, Mr H Visram, two ladies and one child, Mr P L Extross and a gentleman.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
„ Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	C	W.& A.Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Crew.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Cuba.....	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Beresford ...	1414	W. Howell.....	H J	C. Eduljee.
Rockcliff.....	1496	Borwick	K	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso....	O	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite ..	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C. Branch..	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie ...	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Sumatra.....	1406	W. E. Breeze....	4	Hajee Cassum.
„ Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	5	Captain.
„ Dragoman...	1319	Rose	6	R. Framji.
„ Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cumming..	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1459	Davies	8	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama.....	2449	F. Newell	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lord Lansdowne	1816	Aitkens	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
„ Regal	1636	Davies.....	12	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Assyria (s)	Kendall	Busreh, May 6.
	Bulimba (s)	Clarke	London, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

The s. s. Clyde was entered homewards for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 19.

For Liverpool.

Regal s—26 bales wool, M Dayal; 4,394 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 135 bales wool, K Khooshal; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Amphitrite s—700 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,316 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 45 bales wool, B Boga.

Merton Hall s—110 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld.

For London.

Assam s—5 cwts ivory, A C Abdulrehman; 21 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai.

Victoria s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 bales hides, J M Remtoola; 152 cwts ginger, V Soonderji; 187 cwts olibanum and 26 cwts aloe, E Hasam; 100 cwts gum, N Lallji; 500 cwts copra, Lally Mahomed and Co.

For Hull.

Chicago s—12 cases fishmaws, R Fazel; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 1,502 cwts myrabolums, J Vecrum.

For Antwerp.

Elton s—22 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Rockcliff s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

For Marseilles.

Asama s—1,980 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 7,272 bags rice, The Cooper Landing Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Merton Hall s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai.

For Genoa.

Dragoman s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisaguo s—134 bales twist, P Cowasji; 250 bales twist, John, Fleming and Co; 50 bales twist, N Vulubdas; 92 bales twist, John, Campbell and Co.

Khiva s—255 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co.

For Yokohama.

Khiva s—35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 5 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—300 cwts coplate, E J Mahomed; 98 bales twist, P Cowasji; 24 bales twist, S Shewdatrai; 25 bales twist, A H Chinai; 331 bales twist, N Vithuldas; 104 bales twist, G Sajpal; 140 bales twist, S Nathoo; 20 bales twist, T cloth and sheeting, L Moolji, Sons and Co; 75 bales twist, N Vulubdas; 80 bales twist, N P Jootha; 40 bales twist, The Bombay United Spinning Co.

Khiva s—193 cwts coplate and 338 cwts fennelseed, Y Lun Chung; 5 cwts ivory, S Jafferbhai; 2 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebhram; 45 cwts gum, M M Essabhai; 30 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 192 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 111 bales twist and 27 bales T cloth, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Khiva s—25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales twists and 34 bales long and T cloth, C Bomanji and Co.

Bisagno s—25 bales shirting and 50 bales T cloth, P Cowasji; 91 bales T cloth and long cloth, N Bhagvandas.

For Calcutta.

Landoura s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 18.

Luckhardt, Colonel, Bombay, Commissary-Genl, on duty, from Poona.

June 19.

Smith, Dy Surg-Genl, Bengal Medical Staff, on privilege leave, from Lucknow.

O Farrell, Lieut, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

Cure, Captain, Lancashire Fus, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—June 19.

Inglis, Colonel, 6th Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.

Dill, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Smith, Dy Surg-Genl, Bengal, on leave, to England.

O Farrell Lieut, on sick leave, to England.

Kaye, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on privilege leave, to England.

McGildowny, Lieut, Bombay, R H A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th June, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held this evening, at the Volunteer Club at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HUNGARY AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, as our telegraphic columns notified, made a very important speech on Saturday, the 20th ult., in which he dissuaded Hungarians from taking any part in the Paris International Exhibition of 1889.

The speech was made in answer to an interpellation by a deputy of the Opposition, M. Helfy, who asked whether it was true that official influence was being employed to prevent Hungarians from exhibibiting, notwithstanding that a year ago the Government had promised to give intending Hungarian exhibitors every facility, provided that no State grants were asked for. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

M. Tisza began by saying that he must measure his words very carefully. He declared that he would not enter into the question as to whether the commemoration of the revolutionary year 1789 was opportune; but the political situation had altered considerably within the past twelvemonth. He did not anticipate that next year France and Austria-Hungary would be at war. On the contrary, the two countries were now on friendly terms, and he trusted that this state of things would continue. But there was no use in disguising the fact that France was now in a very excited condition, and that possibly events might occur which would cause the Hungarian flag to be insulted. An insult had been offered two years ago at Dresden to the Hungarian flag, and the incident had produced much angry feeling, although, as Germany was Hungary's ally, the episode was devoid of any political significance. But the case might be very different if the Hungarian flag were publicly insulted in Paris. The Minister continued: "I have been asked to speak plainly, and I do so, as evasions would not be complimentary to the French nation. Therefore, I say that I do not advise Hungarians to join in the exhibition. They would be running pecuniary risks, besides those which I have mentioned, and this would be highly impudent in them. Although France is now at peace, nobody can guarantee that disorders may not shortly occur there. Let those who wish to exhibit do so; but it must be at their own risks and contrary to our counsel." M. Tisza's speech was frequently interrupted by protests from the Opposition. A member of the Left exclaimed: "You are being ordered to do this by Bismarck!" to which the Premier replied, "Prince Bismarck is the greatest statesman in Europe." Count Szechenyi followed M. Tisza, and reinforced the latter's advice against Hungarians taking part in the exhibition. All the Vienna newspapers discuss M. Tisza's speech. The *Neue Freie Presse* says it showed a great want of tact in the French to call upon monarchical nations to join with them in celebrating a revolutionary anniversary. This journal also recalls how Maria Theresa's daughter, Marie Antoniette, was beheaded by the revolutionists. The *Tagblatt* remarks that M. Tisza has given plain expression to the uneasy feelings now everywhere prevalent in regard to the situation. M. Tisza's speech has produced a deep impression everywhere, and the French journals refer to it in a tone of keen irritation.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH PREMIER.

In Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gerville Reache brought forward an interpellation relative to M. Tisza's speech, which he characterized as discourteous and contrary to internatinal comity.

The Hungarian Premier, he said, appeared to anticipate the eventuality of war in the near future. "If," continued the speaker, "this expectation should be realized, France and her Government would be able to say that they have done everything possible to avert it. Were M. Tisza informed, he would know that there is complete security in France, and that this country respects the lives and properties of foreigners. The words uttered by M. Tisza do not involve the responsibility of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but have given surprise to those who were aware of the sympathy existing between France and Hungary." M. Gerville Reache concluded by asking if the Government had received information of a nature to dispel the unfortunate effect produced in France by M. Tisza's speech.

M. Goblet replied that the Government shared the feeling generally aroused by M. Tisza's speech, but that it was nevertheless necessary not to exaggerate. The Minister admitted that the decision to hold the Universal Exhibition in 1889 might give rise to objections from nations forgetting that the date of 1789 called up nothing but ideas of emancipation and justice. The Government gratefully welcomed the adhesions which it received, but bore no ill-will towards Governments who did not feel that they could take part in this international manifestation. A committee was formed for the participation of the Austro-Hungarian empire in the Exhibition, with the assent of its Government, which, however, subsequently reconsidered that decision. It had therefore the right, and it was its duty, to dissuade Hungarian exhibitors from taking part in the exhibition, but it had no right to say that the state of things in France was such as to justify the apprehension that peace might be disturbed between the two countries at the time of the exhibition. It had no right to say that the French Government was not in a position to guarantee the safety of its guests. "These," continued M. Goblet, "are unjust charges which were not to have been expected from a country towards which we have always shown sympathy. Words like these coming from such lips could not pass unremarked. The Government therefore instructed M. Decrais to bring the question before Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who expressed deep regret at the incident, and declared that neither the Government nor himself had any intention of affronting France, with whom Austria-Hungary desired to maintain excellent relations. M. Tisza declared subsequently that he shared these sentiments, and disclaimed any intention of wounding French susceptibilities. Such are the declarations made, and if, as we are bound to believe, they are sincere, it depends upon M. Tisza to despel any misunderstanding." M. Goblet proceeded to make a statement concerning the foreign policy of France, which he declared to be essentially pacific.

MODERN FLAGELLANTS.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from St. Michaels, Azores, describes a horrible scene of flagellation which he witnessed at a village called Fenaes d'Ajuda. Hearing that such a ceremony was to be practised he determind to investigate the question, and accordingly visited the village. This is what he saw:—

The feature of the procession on the Sunday of the Passos is a band of eighteen men, whose identity remains unknown even to many of their own fellow-villagers. They are attired for the occasion in a white nondescript robe, the hood of which entirely covers the head and face, while the back is bared for the infliction of the scourge wielded by each in his own hand. The flagellation never ceases during the course of the procession through several of the straggling streets of the village, and the hideous scene culminates in the little conventual church where mass is celebrated by one of the Fenaes priests to this horrible accompaniment. The church is of the type common throughout the islands, nicely kept, and not without architectural pretensions of seventeenth-century character. It was open to our inspection on the occasion of our visit, and here all question was set at rest by an evidence which needed not the verification it received on all sides. Right and left of the altar I found the whitewashed walls, and the two confessionals dashed and spattered to a height of four or five feet from the ground with the blood of these poor self-tortured martyrs: crying aloud, indeed, though in a voice far different to that intended, to the Heaven it thus seeks to propitiate. Such is the strange excrescnce of ancient Jesuitism, still clinging in its solitude to the skirts of a land which ranks as a provincial offshoot of a European Power, and lies within four days' sail by a fast steamer from our own shores.

At the parish church I succeeded, by a little diplomacy, in inducing the grim old sacristan to obtain for me, with the assent of the padre, specimens of the instruments employed in this ghastly act of devotion. These were at length brought to me with a mixed air of secrecy, amusement, and reverence; and being once in my hands, I lost no time in retiring to the in for break-fast, despatching the sacristan to inquire of the nameless owners whether they could be purchased. The first of these weapons is a scourge (azorrague), consisting of a short handle of dark wood with an iron ring, and a bunch of cord terminating in twelve hard twisted leather thongs. This is bad enough suggestively; but the other (flagella) out Herods it. A hard ball of wax, suspended by a looped string, and the size of a small hen's egg, is set all over with horrid splinters of glass about half an inch long, keen as a needle and razor combined, and making one's flesh quiver to realize the method of its use as graphically pictured by the gestures of my informant. Half an hour later the padre came up to me, with the courteous message that I might keep them without price; and thus these two strange implements of religious torture—the latter with its cruel spikes still ruddy with the sickening evidence of its useless than two months ago—remained in my possession, to speak all too emphatically for themselves. At the request of an English resident in Ponta Delgada they were presented one evening for inspection in the reading-room of the chief Portuguese Club in the capital.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

Those who believe that in the not remote future the Chinese Empire will prove a thorn in the side of Russia will find their views corroborated by an article in the current number of the *Internationale Revue uber die Gesammten Armeen und Flotten*, which treats of the latest reforms introduced into the Chinese army.

Apart from the Chinese and Manchu militias, says a writer, each province now possesses a regular army of enlisted troops under the immediate command of its Viceroy. Of these, the best organized is the army of Pe-chi-li, which, instructed by European officers, also well armed and clothed in uniform, serves as model for the others. What, however, concerns us most in this country is the reorganization of the army of Manchuria which has recently been undertaken—partly because China wishes to colonize that region as a bulwark against Russia, and partly because she fears that Power as a dangerous rival in the Corea. This reorganization was begun two years ago; Manchuria being divided into three districts, the united military strength of which is said to amount to from 250,000 to 300,000 men. Of these, we are told, one third are armed with breech loaders, the remainder with old fashioned firearms, bows, arrows, and lances. Thirty thousand are constantly under arms; the nucleus of this force being composed of 15,000 troops from the Pe-chi-li army, who have been disciplined after the European model.

Kirin, the military centre of Manchuria, possesses an arsenal, and watches the Russian frontier with detachments, which scour the country continually to clear it of banditti and keep the roads open for postal communication. The cavalry, formed into squadrons of 250 men, are armed with Winchester magazine rifles or Remington repeaters; and their horses, though small, are active and serviceable. They are described as bold riders, with the usual ugly Asiatic seat; and, strange to say, they make no use of steel weapons—in some cases are not even provided with them. Their formation is in single rank; their pace the walk or gallop, the trot being unknown. They attack in a swarm after delivering fire, and to the sound of trumpets; the officers being in rear of their men.

Target-practice takes place in July and August, when 100 cartridges are expended by each man. Bad shots are punished, and at the autumnal inspection of the General Commanding the best marksmen are rewarded with square silver medals; but, as the General's dog is permitted to wear the same adornment, the distinction is not over-flattering. The soldiers are well paid. Each cavalry soldier gets the equivalent of twenty-one roubles per month and his clothing; fifteen of these roubles go to pay for the keep of himself and horse, six remaining for shoe-leather, washing, and underclothing. As food he receives rice, millet, and tea; four times a week meat and a small quantity of spirits; while hay, straw, and crushed beans are served out to his steed. There is a regimental fund for providing remounts, but the soldiers do not willingly borrow from it, because the bamboo is too frequently employed to accelerate repayment.

Near the Russian Usuri frontier are stationed eight battalions of Chinese infantry, each 500 strong, which are chiefly employed in the construction of fortifications. These are rapidly springing up all over Manchuria; two of its towns, Kirin and Ningati, being defended by a girdle of detached forts which are built on the European pattern, and in part provided with steel plates. The infantry receive twelve roubles a month with clothing, and are armed with the Remington repeating rifle, which carries a bayonet like that of the French chassepot. New drill regulations, similar to the French, are being introduced; on parade the officers look on—merely intervening when the application of the stick seem necessary. The battalion is divided into four companies, whose chiefs hold the rank of major; nevertheless a major-general is not unfrequently content to assume command of one of them. The officers make good the deficiency of their pay by defrauding their men. The soldier is often forced to till his own plot of land as a labourer for the profit of his officer. The officers are represented as wholly uneducated, and dependent for promotion on the caprice of some magnate, for whom they are ready to perform the most menial offices. They undergo an examination prior to appointment; which, however, chiefly consists in fencing, (with one sword or two), wrestling, etc. They spend their leisure on the divan, dicing, chattering, or playing the guitar. Most of them are addicted to smoking opium, although the practice is forbidden. Drunkenness is also common. The non-commissioned officers are trained in a school at Kirin; but they are not better paid than the privates, their sole privilege being to adorn their hats with a brass button: but the entire pack of menials belonging to a general's establishment assume the distinction as a matter of course, wherefore it cannot be held in high estimation. The ammunition consumed by the troops in Manchuria is brought by sea from Tientsin; but it is proposed to erect powder mills in the province itself, at Kirin and Tsitsihar. Articles in the Chinese press which appear from time to time afford ample proof that the dangers of Russian aggression are beginning to be appreciated. The Chinese have augmented their ironclad fleets, are setting their military institutions on an efficient footing, and, what is quite as significant, have connected Peking with Aigun on the River Amoor by a line of telegraph.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, I-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

THE FRENCH BANK NOTE FORGERY.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal gives the following information relative to the panic caused in the former city by the discovery of the forged bank notes:—

There was a large attendance in the French Chamber on the 20th ult. the question of the forged bank-notes having attracted considerable attention. In his interpellation on the subject M. Camille Dreyfus gave a graphic description of the misadventure which had befallen M. Dumas on the Longchamps Race-course, and spoke of the general alarm caused by the knowledge of the fact that false notes of £20 were in circulation. He alluded to the crowds which had proceeded to the Bank of France to change their five-hundred franc notes for gold, and ended by inquiring whether the Bank was prepared to reimburse those persons on whom spurious notes had been passed. M. Peytral, the Minister of Finance, declared that there had been much exaggeration, and that the number of forged notes was by no means as great as had been asserted. Out of the 23,300 notes of £20 already taken by the Bank only one had been ascertained to be false, and at the present moment only 59 notes were known to be spurious. In conclusion, M. Peytral announced that although the Bank was not legally bound to accept forged notes, it was prepared to grant every possible compensation to persons of good faith on whom they had been palmed. Returning to the charge M. Camille Dreyfus suggested that the Government should undertake to study the whole system, but M. Floquet replied that although the Government might be prepared later on, at the expiration of the privilege of the Bank of France, to consider the conditions on which it might be renewed, he certainly would not do so now. The sole object of the Cabinet had been to defend the credit of the bank-note, and it would not agree to an investigation being instituted on the strength of an exaggerated scare. The Bank was accepting the 500f. notes and withdrawing them from circulation and that was enough. Nothing connected with this incident must be allowed to survive. Not only in Paris but throughout France men must learn that the note of the Bank of France had lost none of the absolute credit which it had acquired. It must maintain this authority. It was one of the elements of France's industrial and commercial prosperity, and added M. Floquet, "in the periods of crisis which we may yet traverse it is the guarantee of our strength and security." These words were loudly applauded, and the Order of the Day "pure and simple" accepted by the Government was adopted.

THE PLAN OF WORKING.

In connection with this affair of the forged bank-notes, the *Rappel* makes an extraordinary statement. It says that the false notes put into circulation are almost all fabricated by a large association composed of Russians and Austrians, and the members of which are wealthy. They possess ships with special crews and all the necessary apparatus. This ships put out to sea, and the notes are then engraved, the plates being at once destroyed and thrown into the water. Dead men tell no tales! A port is selected for a particular vessel, to which a whole band of trained accomplices has already proceeded. The notes are distributed among them, and they set to work without a moment's delay. If in the course of three days all the forged notes have not been put into circulation, those still on hand are returned, and destroyed like the plates. The ship sails away; the accomplices travel by land to another country, and the game begins again. Owing to the precautions thus taken it is almost impossible to detect the culprits, as by the time that suspicions are entertained they have got clear away. The *Rappel* further declares that false notes are hardly ever fabricated in France, as forgers have rarely escaped discovery.

AN ENGLISH ACCOMPLICE.

The Bank has published directions for the use of the public, and people are informed that they can detect the the forged notes by the paper, which is thicker than that used by the Bank. The watermarks are also less legible in the forged notes than in the genuine ones. In the meantime persons who have any doubts as to the notes in their possession have only to go to the office of the central cashier of the Bank, where they can compare the false and genuine securities. It is said that one of the three forged notes which were charged on the Boulevards was given to a waiter by an Englishman or at least by somebody who spoke French with a strong English accent. His confederate who changed a note for 600 *franc* in another *cafe* is also of course according to the people who have been plucked *un Anglais tresbien mis*, and having the *allure* of a "gentleman" This is the stereotyped phrase of all the witnesses and victims. Messrs. Rothschilds' Bank is the only place where the whole affair is treated with coolness, the great house still continuing to receive 500 *franc* bank-notes without objection, although a forged note has been discovered by the cashiers. All the greedy little speculators, the Daniel Dancers, the hard-working petty economists, the wealthy beggars and the possessors of the proverbial "long-stockings" thronged into the yard of the Bank of France this morning for the purpose of getting their precarious and perilous "paper" changed into solid gold and silver. Outside the building a number of shady individuals lay in wait, and it is more than probable that some of the panic-stricken will be tracked home to their abodes and robbed either very soon or at a future time. The directors of the Bank have resolved as a provisional measure to put no more 500 *franc* notes in circulation.

THE MECHANICS OF MARS.

With reference to the statement that M. Perrotin had discovered engineering works in progress on Mars, a correspondent writes to the *St. James's Budget* as follows:—

While awaiting the details of the hydraulic works which M. Perrotin thinks he has discovered to be in progress on the surface of the planet Mars, it may be of interest to mention some of those facts relating to the physical condition of that world, which are neither imaginary nor hypothetical, and which have a direct bearing on the possibility of the execution there of what we understand by the term manual work.

The Martial day, like that of Venus, is approximately of the same length as our own; so that the alternation of day and night and the succession of the periods of labour and repose are substantially the same as on the Earth. The proportional length of the year is 188, that of the planet Earth being 100. The solar light and heat received on equal areas of the surfaces of the two planets are on Mars of only half the intensity experienced on Earth. As we ascend in the scale of organic existence the force of automatic or self-orginated energy becomes more and more predominant compared with that derived from planetary sources. This condition is consistent with the hypothesis of a higher grade of organization on the exterior planet. It must, however, be borne in mind that although we may calculate the comparative amount of solar rays that strike the planetary surface, we are not so sure as to their sensible effect under different atmostpheric conditions.

That the difference in the atmospheric pressure is great, in the two worlds, is shown by the fact that the intensity of gravity on the surface of Mars is only 44 to 100 on the surface of the Earth. It would follow that any exertion of muscular strength would produce two-and-a-quarter times as much effect in a Martial as in a terrestrial animal. A bounding motion, for example, such as that of a kangaroo, might be anticipated to be distinguished by tremendous leaps in Mars. On the other hand, the advantage thus attainable would not, in all probability, be shared by the Martial birds. From the lower force of gravity it is probable that the fulcrum offered by the air to the wings of any flying creatures would be less available, and that the greater rarity of the element in which they moved would counterbalance the advantage of diminished weight possessed by the bats or birds of Mars.

Again, the elimination of the force of gravitation on the surface of Mars must be accompanied by a loss in the rapidity of falling bodies, the fall in the first second of time being 2·16 metres on Mars, compared with 4·90 metres on earth. It is very natural to suppose that the ordinary movements of animal life are slackened in a corresponding degree; our own gestures being evidently timed, on many occasions, by the rate of movement of falling bodies as in the case of catching a cricket-ball or delivering a blow with a bat and in all jerking or unpremeditated movements. Coupling this slowness of movement with the evidence before offered as to muscular power it may be thought that the movements of the animals of Mars must be characterized with extraordinary dignity, conveying a sense of supra-terrestrial power and majesty.

The remaining elements of the physical differences between the two planets, as to which science has informed us, are of less direct significance as indicative of the peculiarities of Martial life than those already cited. But the hints which they may dimly offer are not inconsistent with the foregoing. The inclination of the axis of Mars to his orbit is less than is the case with our Earth; the angle being 61 ° 30′ in the former planet, 66 ° 52′ in the latter. It would seem to result that the variations between the summer and the winter temperature of the temperate zone of Mars, in his long year, are perceptibly less than is the case on Earth, though snow has been seen on his poles. Again the lower density of Mars—79 compared with 100 for Earth—would probably render any operations of the nature of mining or agriculture more easy, so that the daily work of one of the more powerful men of Mar would far exceed that of the strongest English navy.

NEW WAR-SHIPS.

A new twin-screw sloop, to be named the Daphne, was launched at Sheerness on the 29th ult. She is a sister-ship to the Nymphe, which was floated at Portsmouth on the 1st inst., and to the Buzzard, which was launched last year at Sheerness. The first vessel of the name in the Royal Navy seems to have been one which

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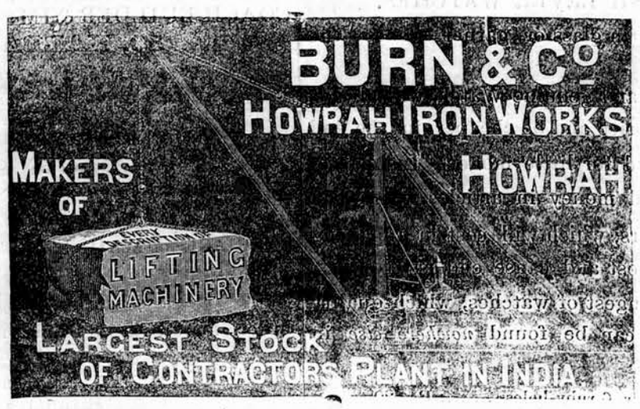

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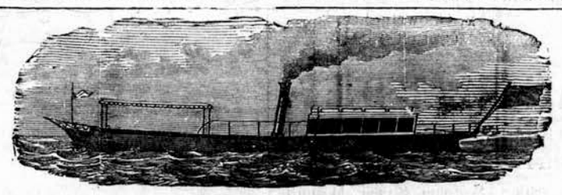

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

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WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

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REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

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FOR JUNE 1888

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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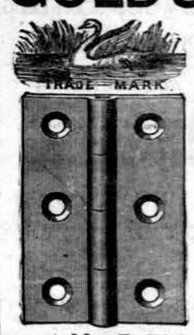

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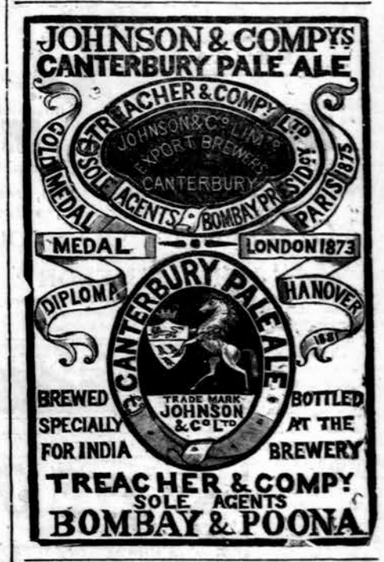

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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

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PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cure Scurvy Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD
Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

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THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

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As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.
It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.
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Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food ; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

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ALL ruby jewelled and no imitations in glass or garnet stones—the only ones of the style sold in India.

NOTE.—A good and genuine Watch will always command a good price and be cheaper in the end than what is offered for little money. Instead of wasting well-earned money in articles which last but one to two years, which will cost in repairing double their first cost and cause endless troubles, —ASK FOR the strongest of watches, which quality and workmanship can be found *nowhere else* in India.

1.	The Riverside Railway watch, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes	Rs.	20
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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquite bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises ; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,
F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

F. Henry

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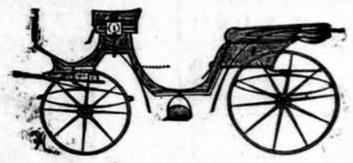

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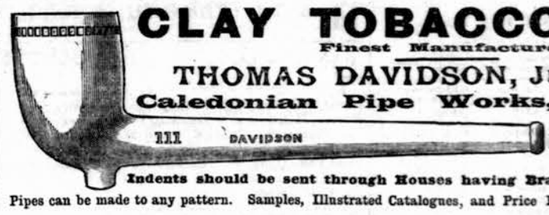

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